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## SOCIALISTS ARE OPPOSED TO THE STOCKHOLM IDEA

Leaders in America Denounce the Proposed Conference as "The Most Dangerous of All the Kaiser's Plots" Up to Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following a meeting of Socialist leaders here Tuesday, a statement was issued late in the evening by William English Walling, Charles Edward Russell and Ernest Poole, in which the declaration is made that the social purpose of the forthcoming international Socialist conference called for Stockholm early in June is to lure a large Russian delegation to the conference and then to concentrate against them all the German and pro-German forces of the world, with a view of persuading them to get the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' deputies to issue this ultimatum to the entente: "If you do not accept the peace terms of the Berlin socialists, we shall force Russia to a separate peace."

It has come to the knowledge of the Socialist leaders here, they say in their statement, that all factions of the Socialist party in Germany are in accord on foreign affairs, especially on the issue, "No annexation, no indemnities." The Socialists of the United States would make it appear they did not pay much attention to the peace move until aroused by danger that the council would drive Russia to a separate peace. "We were soon reassured," they say; "the council did not seek a separate peace."

"All that was asked was that the Provisional Government should demand that the other Entente governments accept the council's peace plan, a plan it had taken from the German Opposition Socialists, but a plan that had been formulated by the pro-Kaiser Socialists at the very beginning of the war. And now, for the last two days, we have a new thought from the council. If the Entente governments cannot be induced to accept the new program, let the Entente peoples overthrow the Entente governments."

"For the council has been given to understand by such socialist leaders as Hilquit in America, Snowden in England and Longuet in France, none of whom can in reality speak for 2 per cent of the people of their respective countries, that the Entente masses are ready for an immediate peace at almost any price."

The statement says: "The American public does not need to be introduced to the American delegates, Hilquit or Algenon Lee, whose pro-Germanism has led them to the (Continued on page five, column five)

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

By the evacuation of the village and wood of Fresnoy, some five miles southeast of Lens, reported in today's dispatches from London, Sir Douglas Haig's forces have abandoned a terrain, which, from the first, must have been recognized as only tenable provided the sharp salient won by the Canadians in their brilliant fight last Thursday could be almost immediately widened fanwise so as to minimize the possibility of a raking cross-fire. To do this, on the south, it was necessary to occupy Oppy, but the Germans have rendered Oppy one of the strongest positions on their line, and so far, it has resisted every effort at capture. Holding this advantage the Germans apparently determined to regain Fresnoy at all costs, and yesterday, at the third attempt and at the expense of tremendous losses, they achieved their purpose.

There is little official news from the French section of the line, but unofficial dispatches show that General Nivelle is successfully holding all his gains, and that German counterattacks of a desperate character in the neighborhood of Berry-au-Bac have been repulsed.

The only other news of importance again comes from Macedonia, where a steadily increasing military activity seems to portend an early allied offensive in this region.

### Bullecourt Seriously Menaced

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Bullecourt, surrounded on three sides by Australian troops, was about to fall today to the British battering ram against the so-called German "Oppy line," running from around Oppy to Queant. Penetration of the German positions at Bullecourt, it was believed here, would imperil the German front on the Oppy line and possibly force a retreat for its entire distance. In the belief of military experts it might forecast abandonment to the north of the coal region around Lens.

The Bullecourt operations were held today to be of more importance than those around Fresnoy. Recapture of that city by the Germans, however, is a setback to the British aim at circling the end of the Oppy line. Dispatches from the front today indicated the issue at Fresnoy had by no means (Continued on page four, column one)

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT TAKES FLOUR MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A dispatch received today from Liverpool says that all flour mills with a capacity of at least five sacks per hour have been taken over by the British Government to be operated to their full capacity. This gives the Government control of about 90 per cent of normal production.

## GREAT BRITAIN CALLS FOR NEW VOTE OF CREDIT

Chancellor of Exchequer Introduces New Credits in House of Commons—Meatless Day Abolished in Britain

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A new vote of credit for £500,000,000 was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, this afternoon. It is the second vote of credit for this financial year, and the eighteenth since the outbreak of the war. This makes the total votes of credit since the beginning of the war amount to £4,642,000,000.

In the Lower House yesterday Captain Bathurst mentioned that the order fixing the price of oatmeal would shortly be issued and he made a favorable statement as to the reduction in bread consumption.

The position of Ireland in regard to restriction of the liquor trade was also discussed. Mr. Duncan Miller stated that during the past year Ireland and Scotland had been permitted to manufacture 8,500,000 gallons of spirits, all of which had to go into bond and could not be sold for at least three years. This involved the use of 428,000 quarters of grain. There were 156,000 gallons in bond and these would be devoted to munitions.

Mr. Duke said the Government had not yet come to a decision as to the question of State purchase. They had taken over munition factories and flour mills, but no such case had yet arisen regarding the liquor trade.

Dr. Addison said the closing down of all patent distilleries except yeast distilleries and those using molasses resulted in a saving of 13,120 tons of grain per month. Pot distilleries would shortly be closed down. So far as distilleries were concerned, the consumption of grain had been reduced to 535,000 bushels per week for yeast making and the limitation of the output in beer would result in a saving of 600,000 tons of grain. Altogether they had accounted for a saving of 830,000 tons, equal to six weeks consumption of grain food.

If the call for a reduction in the consumption of breadstuffs is responded to—and it is being responded to—Lord Devonport said in the House of Lords, and if the efforts of submarines are not successful beyond reasonable likelihood, we shall get through as regards breadstuffs with a fairly satisfactory balance in hand until the time at which our new harvest becomes available.

This was one of the important statements made by Lord Devonport in his eagerly awaited speech.

Lord Buckmaster yesterday raised (Continued on page four, column four)

## CAPE COD CANAL PURCHASE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Weeks has presented to the Senate a petition of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange asking for the acquisition by the Federal Government of the Cape Cod Canal.

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## POWER BEHIND THE THRONE OF GREECE FAILING

King Constantine and Advisers Consider Question of Abdication—Deposition of Ruler Proclaimed at Salonika

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece (Wednesday)—A great mass meeting which assembled in the square of White Tower at Salonika enthusiastically proclaimed the deposition of King Constantine and his dynasty. One speaker wished to save the dynasty while deposing the King but this solution was eagerly disclaimed. The meeting was extremely enthusiastic and cheers and cries in favor of Mr. Venizelos and his government mingled with denunciations of King Constantine.

In this connection it may be mentioned that there is good ground for stating that King Constantine and his advisers have lately seriously considered the question of abdication. There is a general impression that Mr. Venizelos has the situation well in hand and that the bulwarks of the monarchy in Athens are weakening day by day. Every day sees fresh arrivals of officers from Athens.

The decision came to by the Provisional Government not to mobilize any further territories seceding to the National movement has imperiled the King's position even in districts most pronouncedly anti-Venizelist and other actions of the Provisional Government have had a powerful effect.

There is a strongly held impression here that it would require very little now to upset King Constantine's position.

## URGED TO ENTER FEDERAL RESERVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo today wired his acceptance of and thanks for an offer of cooperation by the American Bankers Association in connection with the Liberty Loan.

Mr. McAdoo also urged the president of the association, Peter W. Goebel, to whom the telegram went, "the superlative importance of still further strengthening the organization of the banking system of the United States by using its great influence to induce the state banks to join the national banks in making the Federal Reserve system an instrument of unquestionable power to meet any emergency with which the Nation may in the future be faced." The secretary recommended that the state banks become part of the Federal Reserve system.

BRIAR CLIFF MANOR, N. Y.—The American Bankers Association council has passed a resolution recommending that State banks consider entering the Federal reserve system when Congress passes the pending amendment for regulations governing their entrance.

There is a faction that will not enter until the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency are no longer ex-officio members of the reserve board.

## FIRST OF SEIZED SHIPS TO SAIL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Flying the Stars and Stripes, the first seized German steamer to be put in United States service sailed from an American port today, en route to Europe with supplies for the Entente allies. It was seized with other interned German vessels here when war was declared.

## COURTESIES EXCHANGED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Kaiser has replied to a telegram from the Sultan of Turkey expressing the latter's admiration for the glorious German troops engaged in the great battles in the west.

The Kaiser says he may be assured the German armies have absolute confidence in their leaders and will be able to withstand with an iron will to victory "further assaults of the enemy until his attacking strength is broken. Meanwhile, all eyes are turned to the mighty conflict in the west where the enemy, superior in numbers and material, is seeking a decision."

## GOV. M'CALL IS URGED TO ACT ON PROHIBITION

Memorial From Legislature to Congress Sought by Committee Which Visits State House

Governor McCall was interviewed today by a committee representing the delegation of leading citizens, who appeared before the Governor at the public hearing on war prohibition at the State House May 1. The committee today urged the Governor to send to the Legislature a special message urging the passage of a resolve memorializing Congress to establish war prohibition.

The committee consisted of the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, the Rev. L. V. Rutledge, secretary of the War Prohibition Association of Massachusetts; Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw 2d and Miss Elizabeth Tilton.

After leaving the Governor's office the delegation conferred with Speaker Cox of the House of Representatives and President Wells of the Senate. Both these legislative leaders were urged to give their support to the proposed war prohibition resolve. At the conclusion of the conference, the Rev. Mr. Frothingham said that the committee entertained considerable hope that their mission to the State House would be successful.

Governor McCall said later that he had not yet reached a decision regarding the occasion for formal State action on war prohibition, but that he would give the subject due consideration.

Since the public hearing May 1 the War Prohibition Association has been actively interviewing public men, members of Congress and leaders in business and professional life.

A leader in the movement is authority for the statement that there is generally a favorable response to the appeal for support of war prohibition. The workers have been specially encouraged by the support received from leading men formerly in favor of prohibition.

Many things were said to be operating to convince public officials that the people want war prohibition. As soon as this desire was more apparent, action at Washington toward prohibition could be expected from the quarter whence the most effect could be had, it was stated.

Meanwhile, the War Prohibition Association believes that Massachusetts must do its part in the general movement to make it apparent that the country wants abolition of the liquor traffic immediately.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN PROSPECTS REGARDED GOOD

Boston Men Returning From Hearing Before U. S. Senate Committee Tell of Favorable Presentation of the Measure

Prospects for the adoption of daylight saving as a war measure by the Congress of the United States are regarded good by A. Lincoln Filene and Daniel Bloomfield of Boston who have returned from a hearing on Senate Bill 1854 held in Washington, D. C., May 2. The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce that held the hearing is expected to report to the full committee this week, and if the report is adopted by the full committee action on the bill may be expected in the Senate soon.

Mr. Bloomfield in discussing the matter of daylight saving with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor said that State action on the question of daylight saving is undesirable, as the matter is something that does not work out well unless a whole country adopts it at the same time.

The daylight saving bill now before the United States Senate was introduced by Senator Calder of New York, April 17. The provisions of the bill call for setting all clocks in the United States one hour ahead of the present standard time during the summer and fall. Twelve European nations are to have daylight saving this summer, and Canada, it is understood, will follow the lead of the United States in this matter.

President Wilson and many other prominent men in the United States have gone on record as favoring daylight saving and organizations like chambers of commerce and public safety committees are getting back of the plan in many localities. The (Continued on page nine, column three)

## UNITED STATES WAR REVENUE BILL REPORT

New Tax Measure Raises Tariff Ten Per Cent and Wipes Out Free List—Income Taxes Retroactive—Amusement Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The \$1,800,000,000 war revenue bill was favorably reported by the House Ways and Means Committee today and will go before the House tomorrow in all probability.

A new provision was added by the committee today for a 1 cent a pound tax on all coffee, 2 cents a pound on all tea, which is in the United States tomorrow, excepting that held by individuals for their own use or to that held by retailers.

Final agreement was reached late on Tuesday.

Chairman Kitchin announced that the bill will probably be reported by the committee to the House today to be brought up for discussion tomorrow. It is thought that the measure will be pushed through the House within a few days without any political division.

Among the changes made in the original bill, to bring the amount of the bill up to the figures desired by the Administration, were an increase of 10 per cent in all existing tariff duties and 10 per cent duties on all articles now admitted free, all of which it is estimated will bring in \$240,000,000.

In addition it was decided to make all income tax increases retroactive, beginning with the present calendar year. Other taxes provided for would become effective upon the signing of the bill. The income tax increase, applying to both personal and corporation incomes, are designed to produce \$533,000,000 more than the present income tax receipts.

Most of the new revenue will come from the income, excess profits, and inheritance taxes and additional tariff duties, but the levies on the bill would reach into many other sources.

Letter mail rates would be increased from two to three cents an ounce and postal cards from one to two cents, while \$19,000,000 would be added to charges against newspapers under a new system based upon the present parcel post zones.

Internal revenue taxes on liquor and tobacco would be increased and there would be taxes on amusements and stamp taxes of wide scope.

The war income tax section would double the present tax of 3 per cent on individuals and 3 per cent on corporations. It would lower the exemption of individual incomes from \$4000 to \$2000 in the case of married persons and from \$3000 to \$1000 for the unmarried. In addition, beginning with incomes of \$5000, graduated super-taxes would be imposed in addition to the normal 4 per cent, ranging up to 33 per cent on all incomes over \$500,000 a year.

The sur-tax schedule follows: One per cent, from \$5000 to \$7500; 2 per cent, \$7500-\$10,000; 3 per cent, \$10,000-\$12,500; 4 per cent, \$12,500-\$15,000; 5 per cent, \$15,000-\$20,000; 6 per cent, \$20,000-\$40,000; 8 per cent, \$40,000-\$60,000; 11 per cent, \$60,000-\$80,000; 14 per cent, \$80,000-\$100,000; 17 per cent, \$100,000-\$150,000; 20 per cent, \$150,000-\$200,000; 24 per cent, \$200,000-\$250,000; 27 per cent, \$250,000-\$300,000; 30 per cent, \$300,000-\$500,000; 33 per cent on all exceeding \$500,000 a year.

The provisions requiring the normal tax of individuals to be deducted and withheld at the source of income would not apply to the new normal tax prescribed in this bill until after Jan. 1, 1918, and thereafter only to incomes exceeding \$3000.

In addition to the inheritance tax now in force the bill imposes a tax equal to the following percentages of its value upon the transfer of each net estate:

One-half of 1 per cent of the amount not in excess of \$50,000, 1 per cent between \$50,000 and \$150,000, 1½ per cent \$150,000-\$250,000, 2 per cent \$250,000-\$450,000, 2½ per cent \$450,000-\$800,000, 3 per cent \$800,000-\$2,000,000, 3½ per cent \$2,000,000-\$3,000,000, 4 per cent \$3,000,000-\$4,000,000, 4½ per cent \$4,000,000-\$5,000,000, 5 per cent \$5,000,000-\$8,000,000, 7 per cent \$8,000,000-\$11,000,000, 10 per cent \$11,000,000-\$15,000,000, 15 per cent \$15,000,000 and over.

The exemption is lowered from \$85,000 to \$25,000 and a new tax of 1 per cent levied on estates between \$25,000 and \$50,000. The bill proposes to bring in \$200,000,000 by doubling the present 8 per cent tax on excess profits.

On distilled spirits the present tax of \$1.10 per gallon is doubled; to the rectifiers' tax 15 cents a gallon is added, and fermented liquors are assessed \$2.75 per barrel, instead of \$1.50. The tobacco tax is doubled, except as to cigars, which are graduated from 50 cents to \$10 a thousand, according to retail value. Cigarettes would be taxed an additional \$1.25 per 1000 if weighing less than three pounds per 1000, and \$3.50 per 1000 if more than three pounds.

Section 504 of the act says: "From and after the first day of June, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount paid by any (Continued on page eight, column one)

## AMERICAN ARMED FORCE IN FRANCE

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—America's first armed force for the front marched through the streets of Paris today, and were greeted by the crowds who lined the route. Sixty men, clad in khaki, armed with rifles, and bearing the American flag, were in the contingent. They were the first detachment of the newly formed munitions transport branch of the American Ambulance Corps.

Edward Tinkham, of Montclair, N. J., and R. T. Scully, of Pittsburgh, Pa., were in command of the unit.

The Americans embarked at the Gare du Nord after having been formally reviewed by Colonel Gerard, of the French army.

## SHIPOWNERS OF MILWAUKEE ARE SUSPECTED

German-Americans Who Live There Are Stockholders in Transatlantic Company and Opposed to Entente

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Eleven Milwaukeeans, most of them of German birth or descent, are stockholders or officers of the American Transatlantic Company, whose steamships are said to be under investigation in the belief that they have been aiding German submarines. According to the list filed with the Government, the following are stockholders: Richard G. Wagner, Milwaukee and New York, head of the Wisconsin Sugar Company, born in Milwaukee of German ancestry; J. P. Wagner, son of Richard G., New York and Milwaukee; W. J. Berger, Milwaukee, German descent; M. P. Mann, owner of the Milwaukee Bag Company, American; Fred Pritzlaff, Milwaukee, head of the largest hardware company in Wisconsin, born in Germany; G. Dubreuil, Milwaukee, teacher of languages, French descent; R. E. Guljohn, Milwaukee, president of the Fligge-Doyle Company, distillers, German descent; G. W. Frazier, Madison, Wis., sugar business, American; Edward Niederdecker, Milwaukee; J. M. Whitaker, Menominee Falls, Wis., sugar business; E. J. Archambault, Milwaukee, capitalist, French descent; K. Froedter, Milwaukee, president of a malting company, German born; W. P. Herzog, St. Paul, Minn., capitalist, German born.

Mr. Wagner organized the company shortly after he had returned from Germany, where he had gone, he stated, to buy sugar beet seed. His father came to America in 1853, and Mr. Wagner was born in Milwaukee. He was trained as a civil engineer, but later made a fortune by purchasing a ship from a Danish shipowner. He had had no previous experience in maritime management. A number of men associated with Mr. Wagner have been stout exponents of Germany in her war with the Entente.

## Investigation Begun

Suspected Steamship Held Up by the United States Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government is making an investigation of the activities of the steamship Manitowoc, for its W. P. Department. Both the State and Justice departments have been taking part in the investigation.

The American Transatlantic Company has offices in New York and Boston, and its ships fly the United States flag. Officials here will not say what had aroused suspicions, but admitted that the ships had been held for investigation at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, by order of the Navy Department. Both the State and Justice departments have been taking part in the investigation.

## CHICAGO PAPERS RAISE PRICE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Another week is expected to see all Chicago newspapers, the price of which for years has been 1 cent, selling at 2 cents owing to the high prices of paper and all other elements entering into their preparation. The Herald made formal announcement of the advance Tuesday and set the date for next Monday. Other papers have decided on similar action.

## BOSTON MAY SEE CUNLIFFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, told The Christian Science Monitor today that he hopes to visit Boston during his stay in America, although the date has not yet been arranged.

## NEW YORK FOOD CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill providing for a State food dictatorship with fixing of maximum prices has been introduced in the Legislature. Control would be vested in a commission of three named by the Governor.

## PARTY LEADERS SUMMONED TO WHITE HOUSE

President Takes Steps to Speed Up Essential War Legislation—Action Urged on Shipping, Draft and Spy Bills

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today summoned Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate and House to the White House to urge immediate consideration of necessary war measure.

The President laid before them the war situation, and urged immediate passage of the various big measures which have the indorsement of the Administration.

He made it plain that he has not tried to make partisan questions of any of the war problems but that he has been unable to take Congress as a body into his confidence because of the peculiarly confidential character of the information that has been brought to his attention.

The President urged that Congress at once compose the differences in the selective draft bill and pass it immediately.

That it rush through the new shipping bill either as an amendment to pending legislation or as a separate measure, so that the ravages of the German submarine shall be effectively checked and famine kept away from the enemies of Germany.

That the Espionage Bill be passed in such a manner that a real censorship which will prevent war secrets leaking to the enemy, can be established. Senators Martin, Underwood and Overman, Democrats, and Senators Smoot, Gallinger and Warren were those asked to go to the White House from the Senate. To call for the non-partisan conference was interpreted at the Capitol as showing that the President had heeded the criticism of his policy not to confer with members of Congress on war measure.

## SHOE WORKERS SEEK CONFERENCE

LYNN, Mass.—What is considered the most hopeful step that has yet been taken in regard to a settlement of the difficulties existing between the shoe manufacturers and shoe workers of this city was taken today by a joint committee of the United Shoe Workers of America and the Allied Shoe Workers Union. In the issuance of a statement to the effect that representatives of the two labor organizations were willing to meet a committee of the manufacturers to discuss the points at issue and so consider measures which may lead to the settlement of the controversy. The statement signed by the joint committee was as follows:

"To offer any proposition to the Shoe Manufacturers Association at this time relative to a solution of the present difficulty would be indiscreet from the fact that we have not through any channel of action by the Shoe Manufacturers Association been made aware that they have any grievance with our organizations. For the purpose, however, of ascertaining definitely what are the differences between our organizations and the Shoe Manufacturers Association, we are willing to sit in conference with a committee from the manufacturers association and to use every reasonable means within our power to bring about a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the controversy between us. We also feel and propose that the Federal Commissioner of Conciliation, Davis W. Benjamin, should take part in such conference."

## CHURCHES APPEAL FOR UNITED IRELAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The Protestant bishops of Tuam, Killybeg and Down, together with 13 Roman Catholic prelates, including Cardinal Logue and the Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel, have issued a joint protest against partition and an appeal for a national muster roll of adherents to the "principle of Ireland one and indivisible." Other signatories to this manifesto include those of five chairmen of county councils.

After appealing for signatures to this muster roll, the manifesto says: "The appeal to the national conscience on the question of Ireland's dismemberment should meet with one answer and one answer alone. To Irishmen of every creed and class and party the very thought of our country partitioned and torn as the new Poland must be one of heartrending sorrow."

## BOLIVIA DISORDER REPORTS DOUBTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Bolivian Legation gives absolutely no credence to press reports of "revolutionary" activity in Bolivia as the result of the recent presidential election. Official reports have been received of slight disorders such as frequently occur in elections in almost all countries.



## UNITED STATES' ENTRY IN WAR AFFECTS SPAIN

Country in Dilemma With Regard to Question of Neutrality—Peaceful Attitude May Be Misinterpreted by Allies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—As already stated in previous cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, there is no question that a situation not only of great interest, but of a somewhat critical nature has arisen in Spain. Despite all attempts to disguise the fact and evident precautions to prevent the outside world from knowing the difficulties of the case, Spain is now undoubtedly faced by what is by far the most acute crisis of the war. A decisive moment has arrived and the combined forces of interest and conscience are at work as never before. It must be taken as indicative of the seriousness of the case that the censorship is severely down on written and printed matter, that even without it the newspapers are inclined to be evasive, that telegraphing to foreign newspapers concerning the present situation of Spain is by no means a simple matter, that the Spanish newspapers do not now leave the country for other capitals with their usual promptitude, and that in general the rest of Europe, and North and South America, is left in some curiosity about the present thoughts and disposition of Spain.

Let it be said plainly that Spain is now suffering from strong emotions, the country generally and the statesmen. Despite many semi-official denials a ministerial crisis of profound seriousness is threatened, and the Premier is having to exercise all his strength and his splendid tact to keep his team together. Spain's view of her duty and her interest have been deeply affected not only by the entry of the United States into the war, but by the evident probability that various South American republics will follow suit. At the outset of the American action some weeks ago, Spain unofficially hinted that she might be influenced by what the Government of the United States should do in regard to the German submarine campaign. Subsequently there was a retrogression from this attitude, and the disposition was to follow the views and action of the South American republics with which the interests of Spain are so closely bound, and from which she hopes so much in the future.

When Spanish trade with the belligerents began to be cut off, some of it was significantly diverted at once to the Argentine. If Latin South America should now come into the war Spain will be the only Latin country in existence not engaged in it, and her situation will be one of the most extraordinary isolation, the consequences of which, according to some deep-thinking Spaniards, will be irreparable. Practically every party except the handful of Republicans believed until just lately that neutrality, warmly sympathetic to the Allies, was the only policy for Spain. That attitude now is being sharply revised. It is feared that Spanish prestige is in great danger. Above all signs are being looked for from France and from South America, and there is some uneasiness felt owing to the fact that the French press is peculiarly silent on the situation of Spain. Only one comment from Paris has reached Madrid, and that is of M. Herbetote to the effect that Spain should be told in advance that it is necessary for the future equilibrium of Europe that Spain should also emerge strengthened from this vast upheaval. This message does not add to the complacency of Spaniards. It is a conscience that is working hard on Spain now.

The country has been watching the United States very closely, as it goes without saying. As soon as it was seen without any doubt that America was for the war, a marvelous interest, or perhaps, enforced—suddenly fell upon the press. No great attention was paid to the American preparations, although the public was naturally deeply interested in them. Little news appeared in the papers, and one found that even the most progressive organs, and those most favorable to the Allies, tried to treat the American moves as a matter of course, and of no special significance. It was said that they were only what was to be expected, and the determination to send an expeditionary force to Europe was said to be a mere matter of form. The subject was, however, evident very soon that there were differences of opinion in the Cabinet, and a number of disquieting rumors got abroad. These were discounted by the fact that the first intimation of them came from the Germanophile press, which declared that the Government was on the point of collapsing. Upon this a number of the representatives of other newspapers went together to the Count de Romanones and begged for a plain statement of the existing case. The Premier denied point blank that there was any crisis. He said, "The crisis preoccupies all those who wish for it, but for me, no. So far we have not seen crises begin in Spain for the mere purpose of pleasing the gallery. Everybody knows that I am always delighted to please the people, but this time it is impossible." This statement, however, did not preclude the existence of difficulties, and the rumors continued.

It was said that the Count found that new attitudes had suddenly developed with remarkable strength in the minds of some of his ministers, and that they had become irreconcil-



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"Swooping from the West"

able, while any reshuffling or importations of new men could only lead to disaster. Some, perhaps a majority, insisted that Spain must continue with inflexible neutrality, but for the first time there was evidently a disposition toward the creation of a war party, on the ground that while Spain for her own part would much prefer peace, she is forced by circumstances to depart from it, since absolutely every nation with whom she is associated by ties of relationship, friendship or interest, has joined the struggle, and if she does not follow suit she will be stranded after the war. In addition to this she has suffered as severely as if she were a belligerent from the German submarine campaign, the protests of her Government to Berlin have been without avail, and the German propaganda and the active operations connected therewith in different parts of Spain have become unbearable. It is felt, therefore, that if Spain continues on her present peaceful course her motives will be in grave danger of misinterpretation by the Allies. She has obviously nothing whatever to gain from a further pacific attitude toward Berlin, while on the other hand there are over 90 German and Austrian ships in her harbors, the use of which would make up for what Germany has sunk, and again if Spain joined the Allies one most probable effect would be that steps would be taken to give immediate relief to the beleaguered Canary Islands, where extreme privations are being suffered.

These are the points that are being pressed in political conversations in high quarters. On the other hand it is being asked if Spain cannot serve the Allies better as a neutral than a belligerent, for she has now taken charge of the diplomatic affairs of practically all of them in the countries of their enemies, and her obligations in this respect are increasing almost daily. It is urged also that for duties of inquiry and benevolence, and as a future negotiator, Spain in neutrality may be of inestimable service to the Allies.

In the meantime, politicians are warned against discussing the war situation in public. Otherwise this will be the great moment for Señor Lerroux, the Republican leader. The attitude of the Reformista leaders, under pressure, as it may be said, has been that of overwhelming friendliness to the Allies, yet regretful obedience to the ruling that Spain, in her own interests, must keep out of the war, but Don Melquiades Alvarez is probably now disposed to advance. While the Spanish newspapers are most circumspect in their statements, extracts from editorial opinions are not being sent out of the country. The papers at the same time are complaining bitterly of the censorship and new forms which it is taking.

For weeks past El Liberal has been running a vigorous campaign against the German spying and plotting system as instanced by the Cartagena affair, and has invariably headed its articles "El Espionaje Criminal Aleman." But suddenly the paper has come out with a censorial blank where the word "Criminal" should have been. With the country in this dilemma the German propagandists are exercising the most subtle efforts. Their latest achievement is to start a new newspaper in Madrid, published in the French language, purporting to be run by leading French journal-

ists and in the interests of a speedy patched-up peace. The paper is called Journal de la Paix, and it was announced at the outset that the editor was M. Gaston Roulier of Le Petit Journal. M. George Juge, the only Madrid correspondent of that Parisian newspaper, has written to say that M. Roulier has nothing whatever to do with this paper. At the same time the leaders of the French colony in Madrid, including the president of the French Chamber of Commerce, the president of the Circulo Francés and others, have issued a declaration in which they say, "We express the sentiment of all our compatriots in protesting against the shameful ideas that this sheet pretends to put forward at the same moment that our enemies are obliged to retreat and when they are devastating the lands they have invaded. Like all the friends of France, we yearn for peace, but it must be the peace of a complete victory. We desire that it should be known that M. Gaston Roulier speaks in his own name or in that of our enemies who inspire him."

### INNUENDO SEEN IN FORD LIBEL CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In overruling a demurrer filed by Henry Ford in reply to a complaint in the libel suit for \$1,000,000 damages instituted by the Vitagraph Company of America in connection with an advertisement published by Mr. Ford hinting that the film, "The Battle Cry of Peace," was produced as munition manufacturers' propaganda, Justice Mayer of the Federal District Court said:

"The greatest protection of a libelous publication is its elusive character of language, but the courts have long ago decided that a writer must be responsible for the innuendo as well as for the written words, for no one can fail to appreciate that the shrewd writer often accomplishes purposes by innuendo. The courts will not be astute to discover fine distinctions in words nor scholastic differentiations in phrases, so long as they are sufficiently in touch with affairs to understand the meaning which the man on the street attributes to ordinary, everyday English." Judge Mayer granted a motion for judgment on pleadings in favor of the plaintiff.

### EMPLOYING OF ALIEN ENEMIES PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—A committee of returned soldiers met at the Khaki Club recently to protest against the employment of alien enemies in munition plants and other places of business. The committee proposes to ask the Dominion Government to stop the importation of alien enemy labor from the United States and to exclude all alien enemies from all public works, such as munition plants, restaurants and all places where labor is employed, and to have the vacancies filled by returned men. British subjects and naturalized subjects who are Allies, and that a living wage be paid.

## CAMPAIGN FOR EXPERIENCED MEN FOR FARMS

Railroad Furthers Plan for Use of Portion of Industrial Workers Who Have Knowledge of Crop Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What the railroads of the nation may do in helping to promote the production of food-stuffs to a maximum by a practical method of supplying experienced farm labor, is illustrated by the campaign now being carried on by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, under the direction of George A. Cullen, passenger traffic manager. Charles K. Rath, general agent of the traffic department and Mr. Cullen's assistant in the farm labor work, described the campaign to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, emphasizing the fact that the farmer needed and must be given experienced labor if he is to be expected to make the most of his tillable soil.

"The farmer doesn't want the inexperienced man," said Mr. Rath, "and the reason is clear. The farm this summer should not be a training school for farm workers. It should be a workshop where experienced workers are getting every possible pound of foodstuffs out of the soil. Give the farmer men who know how, not men the farmer has got to spend his time teaching how."

"Now we are doing this work in what we think is a most practical way, and a way which our friends tell us ought to be followed throughout the Nation. We go into a town which has a chamber of commerce, a board of trade or a similar organization, and we work with that organization in calling a conference of manufacturers. We tell those manufacturers that the farmer must have experienced hands, and a lot of them, if the people are to be in a condition next year to buy manufactured goods with the same freedom they have bought them in the past."

"We make the manufacturer see that his duty to his country necessitates his relinquishing for work on farms, those men in his employ who have had experience in farm work. An essential point is that the manufacturer is led to see that his duty lies in paying to those employees the difference between their present wages and the pay they will receive on the farm. Then we work through the various county farm bureaus in placing the farm labor so obtained where it is most needed."

"Those bureaus have taken a census of the farmer's needs in this State, needs as to seeds and tools and machinery as well as men. And our agents everywhere are also keeping us informed daily of seed supply conditions, and we are doing our best to provide practical help on that side of the question."

"Our plan is gaining in favor daily."

## CITIZENS GIVE BERGEN A FUND FOR UNIVERSITY

Institution Will Be Fitting Expression of Town's Lead in Nation's Intellectual, Material and Political Development

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—It may safely be said that out of the numbers of visitors to Norway, there are few who have not been to Bergen, nevertheless it possesses an interest far transcending its great attraction as a tourist center, for Bergen typifies the important part which Norway played in the Middle Ages in European politics. It is the city of the Seven Hills of the North, and every one visiting it must feel that the people live in an atmosphere of big traditions. Just as it has been said truly that the rise, the fall, and the rebuilding of the cathedral at Trondheim symbolizes the history of Norway, so the same may be said with even greater truth about Bergen.

The public spirit and local patriotism of the citizens are its chief characteristics, and this has again found very eloquent expression in the decision which has been taken to build a university. At present the only university of the country is that of Christiania, founded in 1811. Up to that time a young man wishing to study had to go to Copenhagen, the inevitable consequence of course being a strong Danish influence on the intellectual life of the country. The total population of the town is about 90,000, and private citizens of Bergen have contributed 1,000,000 kroner to a fund for building the new university, whilst the Town Council has provided the site, valued at 400,000 kroner. This is not a sudden impulse, but is only one step more in a chain of actions taken by the citizens of this town during the last century, and is a fitting expression of the lead which they have taken in the intellectual, political, and material development of the whole nation.

Norwegians in other parts of the country sometimes smile at what they consider the excessive local patriotism of Bergen, illustrated by the fact that on May 17, the birthday of the Constitution of the country, not only do they sing the National Hymn of the country, but also a special hymn to Bergen, but surely such superabundance of local pride, which may be a little out of proportion, is far better than the indifference so evident in many new towns.

A few words on the history of the town will be sufficient to explain the "Bergensers'" love of their city. Founded in 1070 by King Olaf Kyrre, one of those kings who were not captivated by the glamour of war and who displayed the greatest interest in the peaceful development of his country, Bergen remained for centuries the greatest commercial center in Norway. The Hanseatic invasion in the Fourteenth Century was its downfall, just as Hanseatic invasion of other parts of Europe had similar results. The town and country population were suppressed, the idea of commerce possessed by the Hanseats seemingly being the exploitation of the countries where they settled for the benefit of the Hansa League towns.

The subsequent revival of Bergen as a center of native commerce synchronized with the revival of Norwegian national thought. A glance at the map will show that this town on the west coast of Norway is, as it were, "a window towards the world," the world of Western Europe, Holland, France, Great Britain and Spain. A lively trade sprang up with those countries and the ideas brought home gave to the inhabitants of the town a cosmopolitan air, and these impulses were ultimately destined to render possible the complete renaissance of Norway which, although it had begun much earlier, found its outward expression in the free Constitution of May 17, 1904, the separation from Denmark, and the entry into a union of equal terms with Sweden.

Prof. Ludvig Holberg, whose activities belong to the first half of the Eighteenth Century, hailed from Ber-

gen. After many years of study and travel in England, France, Holland and Italy he took up his abode at Copenhagen and brought about a complete revival of contemporary literature. He was the Molière of the Dano-Norwegian literature. His work and that of several other Norwegian writers went a long way towards creating that feeling of confidence which gave Norway the courage to take her fate into her own hands after the Treaty of Kiel of January, 1814.

When the first Norwegian "Storting" met in 1814, Mr. Christie, one of the representatives from Bergen, was elected president, and it was largely due to his watchfulness that the union with Sweden was arranged without any sacrifice of the important parts of the Constitution adopted on the previous May 17. When this union was terminated in 1905 it was another citizen of Bergen, Mr. Christian Nielsen, who took the lead.

In 1814 Bergen was the most important town in the country, while the capital, Christiania, had only 10,000 inhabitants, and although Christiania is now three times the size of Bergen, the latter city has still maintained her traditions in many ways, and has been ahead of Christiania in various directions. Historic art had been represented by Danish actors only, until the national stage at Bergen gave the two dramatic authors Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson and Henrik Ibsen a stage for their talent. They were called in to turn as theatrical managers, and who can tell how much it influenced their dramatic art to find there a national stage for the presentation of their works.

Although Bergen has had no university up to the present, it has long possessed a great museum which up to now has been the center of scientific research for Western Norway. It also has a special college for the study of oceanography which has done work of international importance. From all these facts, therefore, it will be gathered that the university which is now to be built has its roots in the past.

## GENERAL ROBERTSON VISITS ITALIAN FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—During his visit to the Italian front Sir William Robertson was accompanied by General Cadorna along the whole line of the Isonzo and Trentino. It is considered that in stating to two English journalists that he had come to return the visit General Cadorna had paid him in London last year, the British general wished to insure that no special significance should be attributed to his visit. General Robertson had warm words of praise for the valor, dash, courage, adaptability and endurance manifested by the Italian troops, and he also noted their fitness and youthful gaiety, in spite of the dangers and hardships they had endured. General Robertson called on the Italian front the most difficult of the whole European war, but he considered that the high morale and calm confidence in final victory evinced by the Italian army was a sure presage of future success. The highest praise was accorded by the British general to the organization of the supply service, which he pronounced perfect; the motor service being especially mentioned by him. The state of the roads and other engineering works also called forth warm words of approval, and this praise is very gratifying to the Italians, in view of General Robertson's fame as a strategist and organizer.

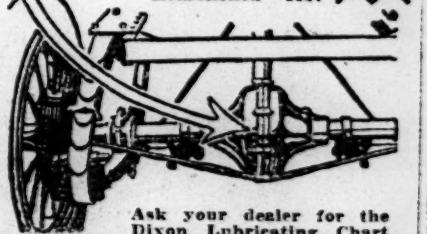
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## BELGIAN LABOR FOR BEET FIELDS REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Efforts of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company to bring refugees and widows from France and Belgium to work in the intermountain beet fields were defeated when the State Department at Washington notified T. R. Cutler, vice-president and general manager of the company, that it would be impossible to bring Belgians here, as they are needed in Europe. It was believed by Mr. Cutler and other officers of the sugar company that the bringing of the refugees here would relieve the labor situation to a great extent, and as a greater part of them are conversant with work in the sugar-beet fields, a large crop might be produced.

Mr. Cutler said that the labor situation is acute, and that an increase in the farm acreage will mean that laborers will have to be brought into the western country. That the United States Government should bring a large number of Filipinos to this country in order that farmers might have sufficient labor, was another proposal of Mr. Cutler.

## COLLEGE PUT "ON WAR BASIS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LANSING, Mich.—Michigan Agricultural College is now "on a war basis" and under plans the military department of the college has set in motion the cadets here will be well trained. Hereafter two hours a day will be spent in military exercises. Simple parade ground movements are to be replaced by exercises like those used in Europe's training camps.

## WAGE INCREASE ANNOUNCED

LOWELL, Mass.—It was announced yesterday by the New England Hunting Company that its employees would receive an increase of 5 per cent in wages.



## Cloth Editions Of New York

No Monitor reader will dispute that New York is the Style-Centre of the U. S. A., any more than he will dispute that it is the Financial Centre.

Situated at Broadway and 32nd Street, in midmost New York, it is natural that my Town-or-Country Clothes at \$20 to \$45, tailored for me by Stein-Bloch, express the smartest metropolitan fashions.

Gloves, Hats, Shirts, Collars, Hosiery and the like, also of duly accredited New York style.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES  
Broadway at 32nd Street  
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## CLOSE'S OLD FASHIONED HARD CANDIES

Made from the same materials as Close's well-known Ribbon Candy.

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Assorted Drops

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1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15.

BABY STICK CANDY (Assorted flavors only), 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c. You will like these candies—try them.

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## HOW BRITAIN COPE WITH LACK OF LABOR

Motor Tractors Help Meet the Problems Raised Through Enlistment of Land Workers — Prisoners Brought Into Service

By The Christian Science Monitor special agricultural correspondent

LONDON, England.—Although somewhat slow, perhaps, in grasping the fact, the country has, it seems, at last realized that every possible effort must be put forth to bring the maximum amount of land into cultivation this season and that the agricultural crops must be carefully husbanded. The number of skilled plowmen taken from the land in conjunction with very unfavorable weather during the early spring months has combined to produce a very great reduction in the area of land ready for cropping at the present time, as compared with former years. This condition of affairs is now being rapidly overcome by the aid of motor tractors, which are at work night and day and in some cases for seven days in the week. These iron horses are doing very satisfactory work. The war agricultural committee have at present 592 motor tractors at work, including 45 caterpillar tractors loaned by the Russian Government. In addition to the above there are hundreds of privately owned tractors breaking up the land from the south of England to the north of Scotland. As already mentioned these tractors, in some districts, keep going for 24 hours of three eight-hour shifts. When night sets in a powerful head light is lit in the form of an acetylene lamp, and with a similar light at each end of the furrow the work goes merrily on during the hours of darkness.

The tractors are of various horse powers and weights, the lighter tractors being suited to stiff gradients while on level ground the heavy and more powerful machines score, if the surface soil is dry. On the flat silt lands of Cambridgeshire, Lincoln and Norfolk, 8-10 ton tractors have been at work for a considerable time. The land in large areas of the above districts is as level as a billiard board, absolutely free from big stones or any other obstruction. The writer watched one of these powerful tractors at work on Holbeck marsh, drawing a double set of plows, each of which took four furrows, and turned over the land at the rate of two acres per hour, 16 acres per 10 hours' day, including stops for meals. The work was well done and a good deep furrow of from 8-10 inches was taken out, while paraffin supplied the motive power. The more common type of machine in use, is considerably smaller and proportionately less powerful, usually drawing a three furrow plow. Break-downs occasionally occur, but skilled mechanics are conveyed by motor, kept in readiness, to the scene of the break-down and repairs are effected with the utmost possible dispatch, when the caterpillars crawl away again. Very efficient work is being accomplished by the Committee of West, Suffolk and Norfolk, and the agricultural situation there is being rapidly improved.

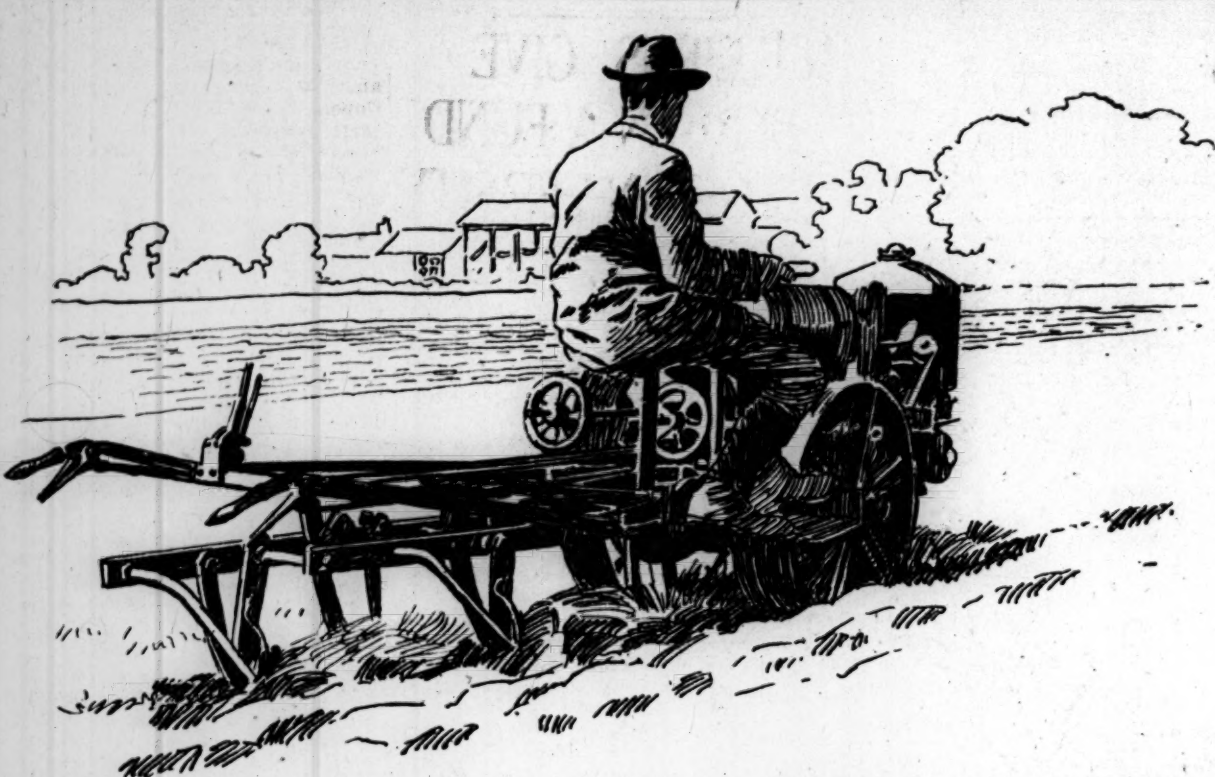
While these operations go ahead on large farms, the market gardeners and fruit growers are not behind. The son of a market gardener in the famous vale of Evesham (Worcestershire) in conjunction with a well-known engineering firm, brought out a small motor plow. This nine horsepower motor plow takes two furrows at a time, and is so constructed that one man can guide it by means of two ordinary plow handles behind, or if the plow is working on a large field with no intricate turnings, the man is provided with a seat. Among market gardeners and fruit growers this plow has become very popular, it only stands about 3 feet 6 inches high, and the mechanism has been compressed into such small space that the plow will operate where a team of horses would be unmanageable. The plow will pass readily under the boughs of well standard and standard fruit trees and will plow, if desired, right up to the stems of the trees.

At the Highland Agricultural Society's show held two years ago, near the historic town of Stirling, trials of motor tractors and plows were conducted. The class of soil and gradients proved a very severe test and numbers of the tractors failed to finish and absolutely stuck. The Evesham gardener's plow, on the other hand, went bravely forward and never faltered. The demand for this motor plow, during the last two years has been very much in excess of the output. In normal times this motor plow could be purchased for the price of two good farm horses.

An American tractor is also giving great satisfaction. Two sizes are in operation, one a 16-horsepower machine, the other a 24-horsepower. On land such as is found in Britain and where it is necessary often to work with a considerable amount of moisture in the soil the lighter tractor (16 horse) is much the better implement, and this is also true of all other tractors in Great Britain.

It is difficult for heavy tractors to work on wet stiff soil and their increased weight as compared to horses so consolidates the land that a tilth is hardly obtainable, especially if the plowed land has to be cropped immediately.

In the great market-gardening districts of Worcestershire, German prisoners are now working on the land and giving wonderful satisfaction to the growers, who only wish that their number could be increased. Up-to-date men (there are certainly the two



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Motor plow used in United Kingdom to help relieve the situation brought about by scarcity of labor

classes) are rising to the exigencies of the times in a most exemplary manner. They are showing that particular form of patriotism which does not count the cost, but looks only at the goal.

The climatic conditions in the autumn of 1916 were very much against the successful sowing of winter wheat, and on that account less has been got in than would otherwise have been the case. Spring wheat in Britain seldom gives as good a yield as autumn sown (winter wheat); the plant obtained from autumn sowing covers the ground more rapidly in spring, and the tillering of the individual plants is greater, i. e., they make a greater number of side shoots as compared to spring wheat. The winter wheat, owing to its rapid growth in spring, holds the moisture and conserves the rainfall and thus gets ahead. Notwithstanding these facts, there will be a good many farmers who will risk sowing spring wheat on the newly plowed land and accept the smaller yield, if it should so happen, without a grumble. The guaranteed minimum of 60s. per quarter, together with the possible maximum of 90s. and over, will make many take the risk. The country is now approaching very near to the Waterloo price of 100s. per quarter.

Much may be done to encourage cereal growth in the early stages by a judicious use of nitrogenous stimulants and the supply of sulphate of ammonia is now guaranteed and will be ample for all requirements. No doubt a large area of the old grassland which is being turned over will go down to oats, which is a more certain spring crop and a most valuable one from a food point of view. In the "land-o-cakes" the oat has always been the premier cereal and oatmeal the staple food of the rural population for generations. Porridge in some form is now served in almost every large hotel in England. Scotch (Midlothian) oatmeal can be purchased at all the leading stores and grocers' establishments in London and provincial towns and there is little doubt that its consumption will largely increase during the present war.

The swede turnip has suddenly become a very expensive and popular vegetable, even engaging the attention of the Food Controller who has fixed its retail price at 1½d. per pound, £14 per ton. This crop cannot be grown on newly turned over grassland and the area is not likely to be greatly increased in the coming season. In the north of England and Scotland generally the price of swedes per ton used to range from 10s. to 12s. and they were not often sold in quantities, unless at a farm sale or to some farming neighbor who had "the bad fortune" to lose his crop. Quantities have been sold this year by farmers at from 50s. to 60s. and up to 80s. per ton. When it is considered that crops of 30-35 tons per acre are grown in the north of England and all over Scotland, it is possible to form some estimate of the lucrative status of the crop this season. The cultivation of the crop will cost from £15 to £20 per acre.

Jerusalem artichokes are being planted on considerable areas of the newly broken land, especially by small holders and allotment cultivators, but should the potato crop be a good one this autumn, the demand for this vegetable will not be greatly increased. On the other hand if the crop of potatoes is poor the artichoke may be a valuable substitute. In normal times the general public have not purchased artichokes, and the vegetable has remained mainly an article consumed by the upper classes.

The flour supply of the country is at present being augmented by the addition of a considerable percentage of maize flour, and the Board of Agriculture are taking steps to protect the farmer who must buy this article for stock feeding, against abnormal inflation of prices. The prices of maize at the principal ports are to be published weekly, and buyers will be able to compute the proper price by adding to these prices "ex store" the railway carriage to his nearest station plus a small allowance for handling. The notice goes on to say: "Any purchaser of maize who considers that he is asked to pay an excessive price should furnish particulars to the Director-General of Food Productions, 72 Victoria Street, London, S. W." The prices of maize for the week ending March 24 at the undermentioned ports were as follows:

	Per 480 lbs. American Plate
Liverpool and Manchester	3 8 5 3 11 2
Bristol Channel ports	3 8 9 3 10 3
London	3 8 8 3 11 0
Hull	3 9 0

## TRIBUTE PAID TO BRITAIN BY FRENCH WRITER

Share Taken in War by United Kingdom Discussed—Nation's Activities Viewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—J. H. Rosny, Afné, contributes a leading article to Le Journal on the British nation, with a view to making even more broadly known in France the magnificent effort which Great Britain is putting forth in this war. Like France, says the distinguished writer, Great Britain represents a complete civilization. She is splendidly represented in every domain of human thought and activity. Perhaps she would have been greater still had she not a tendency towards intellectual isolation, a noble though somewhat narrow pride in her own self-sufficiency. But the same may be said of France. . . . Great Britain has, nevertheless, succeeded in forming an ethical whole of imposing dimensions and great variety. She has been up till now the first political people in the world, and by that I mean that she has had a very able and consecutive policy: she has always known how to play a preponderant part at those periods when Europe experienced the worst trials and the worst convulsions. She is often slow in adapting herself to circumstances, because she has an immense confidence in her own energy and resources. Her gigantic colonial empire has been conquered more by the effort of first-rate men than by that of the nation: from this arises a tendency to give her citizens a free hand and only interfere when circumstances render it imperative.

No nation has ever had such numerous explorers. It would seem that Great Britain has produced as many "world rovers" as all other peoples put together: it is only fair to couple with British explorers a number of Americans. The British Navy is the first in the world, since the battle of the Hogue, though admirals like our own Suffren have sometimes been able to beat the British fleet. It is not necessary to add that never was there such a race of colonizers. It was England that established modern industry. If steam engines are due to the collaboration of the French and British genius, their application is due to Great Britain. In this respect she was far ahead of the rest of the world. Steam factories existed in large numbers in the British Isles at a time when they were still the exception on the continent. She inaugurated the railway and her Yankee daughter built the steamboat. In the realm of natural science England is as original as she is fruitful. Since Newton, genial theoretician and amazing experimenter, "the great mathematicians, the great physicists, the great chemists have rapidly succeeded each other. . . . British philosophy is barely second to British natural science. If Descartes renovated modern philosophy, Bacon laid the basis of positive philosophy, Berkeley went to the limits of idealism, the Humes, the Lockes, the Hobbes, the Scottish school have contributed ideas as new as they were fruitful. . . . English literature is rich in men of the highest genius. Was there ever a more brilliant constellation of playwrights than that which appeared under Elizabeth and of whom Shakespeare was the leading star. What could be found more original than a Swift, a Sterne, a De Quincey, a Dickens, a Thackeray, a Meredith? Richardson was one of the forerunners of the modern novel; Walter Scott inaugurated the historical novel; the Americans Cooper and Poe carved out an entirely new line for themselves. And at the present day there are the brilliant Rudyard Kipling and the ingenious Wells. In no other country have there been poets more profound, more magnificent or more deliciously poetical. Milton, Byron, Shadsworth, Coleridge, Keats, Landor, Shelley, Swinburne, Tennyson, Rossetti form a phalanx of genius. . . . and let us not forget the women, Charlotte and Emily Brontë, George Eliot, Elizabeth Barrett Browning and many others: to them are due many masterpieces.

Such is the magnificent nation which is fighting at our side for the triumph of what humanity conceives of as most noble and most great. We are beginning to understand what a gigantic effort has been accomplished since the small army of General French came and took its place beside us at Charleroi and on the Marne. We must never forget that in 1914 Great Britain had literally no military power; that she possessed, except for her naval establishments, nothing that could be compared to the Creusot, works let alone to Essen; that she had no officers, no non-commissioned officers, no soldiers. Everything had to be created, to be brought out of nothing! Once more British energy has proved itself master of circumstances: she has raised 5,000,000 men and built 1,000 factories. The Germans are retreating. . . . in the heart of the Turkish Empire, Bagdad has fallen!

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## HERR GOTHEIN ON FRANCHISE QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Herr Georg Gothein, a prominent radical member of the Reichstag, recently examined, in the Berliner Tageblatt, the practical possibilities of introducing franchise reform in Prussia, and came to the conclusion that the present Chancellor was too weak, and the conservative opposition too strong and too firmly consolidated to enable such a reform to be forced through the Prussian Diet itself.

I do not doubt, he wrote, the Imperial Chancellor's honorable intentions of giving the Prussian people a good franchise, but I very much doubt whether he has the strength to force it through in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet. He could settle matters in the Upper House by means of a large nomination of peers. . . . but in the Lower House there is no such device to resort to. "This House is elected by a three-class franchise, and on the basis of a completely antiquated distribution of boroughs. There are optimists who argue that if the present House were dissolved, after having rejected or mutilated a Government scheme of reform, a new House, elected under the pressure of the Government machine, would adopt the Liberal franchise. But has the Government really got its officials in hand? . . . I once quoted in the Reichstag what a high imperial official said as to the impossibility of pursuing a Liberal policy. "Since the end of the 70's no Oberpräsident, no Regierungspräsident, no Regierungsrat, no Landrat, no Amtsvorsteher, and scarcely one Gemeindevorsteher has been appointed in Prussia who was not Conservative through and through. We are inclosed in an iron net of Conservative administration and self-administration, and quite exceptional statesmanship would be required to break it."

Judging from his acts, hitherto, conceding to Herr Gothein, one would not be inclined to credit Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg with this power. So far, at any rate, he has invariably set himself to present his bitterest Conservative and pan-German opponents with important offices and honors. But even if one day he should develop this ability, he could not depend upon the Landräte and Amtsvorsteher to give the utmost support to elections destined to transfer authority from the hands of the privileged few to those of the people. These conscientious officials would find it impossible in such a case to reconcile their consciences with the influencing of elections. No. We must not deceive ourselves. A good franchise in Prussia is not to be attained along these lines. If it is seriously desired, other methods must be pursued. There is a second way, Herr Gothein proceeded, and that is by having resort to the Imperial Constitution. According to Article 76, Section 2, it is the duty of the Federal Council, if called upon by one of the parties to settle constitutional disputes in those Federal states whose constitutions provide for no such settlement or, if that does not succeed, to settle the matter by Imperial legislation. And then, since, according to Article 2 of the Imperial Constitution, the laws of the Empire take precedence over those of the individual states, and since, according to Article 19, members of the Federation who do not fulfill their Federal duties can be compelled to do so, a way is provided by means of which the Empire can compel Prussia to give its people the franchise that was taken from them, and which is essential, "if healthy conditions are to be established in both the Empire and Prussia." It is unendurable, and a continual source of obstruction and friction for two fundamentally different electoral systems to prevail in the largest Federal state and in the Empire, securing to the minority in the one the majority in the other.

## NEW YORK TO GIVE FINANCIAL AID TO FARMERS

Promise to Raise as Large Crops as Possible, Only Requirement to Get State Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The sum of \$500,000 in State funds, by vote of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the committee of nine men appointed by Governor Whitman to give consideration to all phases of the question of assuring an adequate food supply and to organize and coordinate all the agricultural forces, bodies and institutions in the State. The bill also allows individuals to contribute to the funds needed by the commission.

Details of the plan under which farmers will all loan \$100,000,000 to farmers are now available. The loans will be made to farmers only, and not to those who wish to become farmers, and they will be in sums not exceeding \$150. Although 4½ per cent interest will be charged, the notes required of borrowers will be moral obligations only. Headquarters of the fund has been established at the Citizens Trust Company, Ithaca, in charge of Marc W. Cole of Albion, a farmer member of the State Assembly. Its purpose is not to increase the number of farms, but to increase the yield of those now under cultivation, especially the yield of foodstuffs that may be held in reserve the coming winter.

Mayors of a large number of cities within 100 miles of New York City met here recently and adopted a resolution warning the people "that the time is short, that sun and weather wait for no man, and that the only time in which to give time and labor to food production is now, this week, this very day."

Agricultural association officers and managers of farm bureaus in session at Ithaca recommended that the Federal Government prohibit manufacture of liquor made from grain, and gain thereby millions of bushels of grain for food consumption a year. The resolutions urged Federal fixing of prices for farm products, more economical distribution, prompt loading and unloading of cars by farmers and farm service to receive Federal recognition.

Sir George Paish of London, in a letter to the National City Bank, expresses the belief that "if the American people will continue to help the world to get through this time of great stress and strain by growing as much food as possible and themselves consuming no more than absolutely essential, the world will weather through, although the margin of safety will be very slender."

As an example of economy a large number of the leading New York City hotels and restaurants have simplified their menus.

## SEIZURE OF RUBBER ON NEUTRAL VESSELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Further examples of the methods adopted in the effort to get goods through to Germany were revealed in the Prize Court recently, when the Crown asked for condemnation of parcels of rubber and other goods seized on ships of Dutch, Danish or Norwegian nationality. Counsel for the Crown described the case as a striking illustration of the periodical attempts to smuggle goods into Germany. In this particular case the attempt was made to smuggle the goods through in trunks as passengers' luggage, or hidden in parts of the machinery by members of the ship's crew.

On one Dutch ship there was 10 hundredweights of rubber in trunks described as the luggage of a South American gentleman who did not actually travel, although he had booked for Amsterdam. Two passengers who were on their way to Germany in a Danish vessel bound for Christiania had between them 115 pairs of rubber gloves, while in another ship the refrigerator engineer had 22 motor cycle inner rubber tubes and 120 pairs of rubber gloves. The second liner keeper of one of the vessels admitted that he had intended to get into touch at Amsterdam with German frequenters of cafes and hotels and to sell the rubber to them, expecting to make a profit of £50 on an outlay of \$50. It was satisfactory to note that these ingenious and determined efforts had been frustrated. The president of the Prize Court, Sir Samuel Evans, condemned the goods as lawful prize.

## Tour Yellowstone via Auto—a Wonderful Vacation Trip.

No more slow and uncomfortable horse stages in Yellowstone Park! Uncle Sam says automobiles must be used exclusively. He has also placed the hotels, camps and autos all under one management, which will greatly aid to the efficiency of the service.

Go to the Yellowstone this summer and see for yourself all those marvels of nature you have heard of since childhood—geysers throwing out tons of boiling water, great canyons "in one wild welter of color," waterfalls almost twice the height of Niagara. And on your return come out by way of the "Cody Road." Otherwise you miss some of the grandest scenery in the entire Yellowstone region. It is the best and most interesting part of the found by automobile over fine Government-built roads.

Stop at the office and let me help you plan the trip, or write, and I will gladly send you a beautifully illustrated folder describing the wonders of wonderland.

Alex. Stocks, New England Pass. Agt., C. & B. & Q. R. Co., 294 Washington St., Boston. Phone Main 4387. —Advertisement.

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

## ESTIMATES OF VALUE OF GRAIN USED IN LIQUOR

Figures Prepared for Agricultural Department Show 107,781,000 Bushels Required for Fermented and Distilled Liquors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Over \$173,000,000 worth of grain went into the manufacture of alcoholic liquors in the United States in 1916. The number of bushels used was 107,781,000. These figures, compiled for the Department of Agriculture by the internal revenue division of the Treasury Department, have not before been published, so far as known, and for no year previous to 1916 have the figures been given out for the total quantities of materials used in the manufacture of beers. The reason, is that brewers have not been willing that it should appear what large quantities of other things than hops and malt go into their product.

If the manufacture of distilled and fermented alcoholic drinks had not been permitted in 1916, the figures which follow show that more than one bushel of grain for each man, woman and child in the country would have been saved or, for each family of five, there would have been practically enough for a barrel of flour the equivalent of at least 350 loaves of bread.

On the basis of barley at \$1.50 a bushel, corn at \$1.55, rye at \$2, oats at 73c, wheat at \$2.50 and rice at \$4.80, the value of the material used in alcoholic drinks last year figures up to \$173,074,000, without including the value of more than 50,000,000 pounds of grape sugar, 37,000,000 pounds of hops, more than 150,000,000 gallons of molasses and several other articles in considerable quantities.

The following table gives the official figures of the bushels of grain used in fermented and distilled liquors in 1916 (malt is given in terms of barley):

Grain	Fermented	Distilled	Total
Malt	52,429,973	4,073,262	56,503,235
Rye	13,573,321	32,069,542	45,642,863
Oats	(1)	9,807	9,807
Wheat	(1)	3,373	3,373
Barley	(1)	148	148
Rice	2,354,000	(1)	2,354,000
Others	72,355	68,822	141,177
Total	68,439,849	39,341,566	107,781,415

(1) Included under others, if any.

The figures for other materials used in the manufacture of liquor are in the following table (the third, fourth and fifth items are gallons, the others pounds):

Material	Fermented	Distilled	Total
Grape sug	54,934,821	(1)	54,934,821
Hops	37,451,610	(1)	37,451,610
Molasses	(1)	152,142,332	152,142,332
Glucose	2,742,854	(1)	2,742,854
Others	19,112	19,112	38,224
do	24,756,874	(1)	24,756,874

Opinion appears to be growing in official circles that the logic of the situation cannot much longer be kept from forcing prohibition, if for no other consideration than economy of foodstuffs.

**BRANDS A-1 SAUCE**

is not a Worcestershire. It is a skillfully blended combination of condiments which imparts to soups, rarebits, meats, fish and the like a distinction of flavor which assures the success of any dish.

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Our imprint signifies that the work conforms to the highest standard of excellence. Samples sent on request.

## TEXAS PEOPLE TOLD OF NEED OF LARGE CROPS

Agricultural College Official Advises the Cultivation of All Vacant Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Tex.—Every possible pressure is being brought to bear on the farmers of Texas to induce them to plan more food crops, and thus aid the Nation in prosecuting the war with Germany. Among the forces at work is the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. Clarence Osley, director of extension of the college, has prepared an address to the farmers of the State showing the great need for more food crops. He says: "War means higher prices for food, unless more is raised. Wheat is \$2 a bushel, corn \$1.30, and bacon 30 cents a pound, and the tendency is still upward. The United States will soon have 1,000,000 men under arms. That means more men taken out of production. Many people in Texas may go hungry before another winter ends unless extraordinary efforts are put forth. The fate of the Nation—the issue of the war—depends upon the food supply even more than upon the supply of men, arms and ammunition. Therefore, increased food and feed is a matter of both self-interest and national welfare."

"It is not too late to plant. Peanuts, kafir corn, milo maize, sorghum, June corn, Sudan grass, peas, and all staple vegetables are in order through April, May and June. Every back yard and every vacant patch should yield something for man or beast."

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# OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

been decided, however; British troops are endeavoring by violent artillery fire and repeated infantry assaults to shake the German grip on the village.

## Loss of Fresnoy Viewed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Later reports describing the loss of Fresnoy do not seem to attach much importance to the German accomplishment. After the first attack was repelled, two new divisions were brought up, one from the south side and the other from the north side of the village. The division attacking from the south was very severely dealt with, but that attacking from the north managed after a very fierce struggle to occupy the village and small wood, but the heavy losses to the Germans which the operation entailed are out of all proportion to the slight territorial gain, and as the British maintain the positions northeast and southwest of the village, there is every likelihood that the German hold on Fresnoy will prove far from permanent.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official statement issued today reads:

At Rouex and Bullecourt, British local advances were repulsed. Between Winterburg and Corbeny and the Berry-au-Bac road, fresh French forces attacked in the evening after drum-fire preparation.

After fierce fighting, the enemy forces were driven back partly in a head-to-hand combat.

Fighting on the Aisne and Champagne fronts was less lively.

In Macedonia there was bitter fighting along the Tcherana salient, where by day and night the enemy forces made repeated assaults, all of which broke down completely with heavy enemy losses.

The German official statement issued yesterday reads:

Front of the German Crown Prince: The fighting activity diminished yesterday at some points after the furious and heavy engagements of the last few days. On the other hand, fighting of greater importance occurred throughout the day to the north of Craonne, where the French in fruitless and costly attacks attempted to wrest from us the high positions between Hurtebise and Craonne. They were not successful anywhere.

In the evening and during the night local attacks were delivered by the enemy troops against several of our positions on the front from Vauxallion to Corbeny, which, apart from slight local successes, on the part of the French to the west of Craonne, failed everywhere before our brave defense.

At LaBeuille strong artillery fire introduced in the afternoon a fruitless enemy attack against Hill 100 and our trenches adjoining this hill.

In Champagne, both artilleries fought with increasing violence. An intended French attack against the heights north of Proches could not develop against our Kiel and Pochberg positions, thanks to our destructive fire. Those of the enemy forces who had penetrated our lines temporarily were driven back again to their original position.

Yesterday the enemy forces lost 20 airplanes, Lieutenant Bernert shooting down his 25th machine and Lieutenant Baron von Richthofen his 20th.

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Arras sector: The artillery battle has increased in violence. Enemy attacks against the castle park of Rouex and against our positions between Fontaine and Rencourt were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

During battle for the possession of Bullecourt the enemy forces remained in possession of the southeastern boundary of the village.

Early this morning our troops stormed Fresnoy and held the village against British attempts at recapture. Two hundred prisoners and six ma-

chine guns have been brought in up to the present.

Macedonian front: Enemy advances between Lakes Ochrida and Presha were repulsed by Austrian and Turkish troops with sanguinary losses. On the Tcherana salient, after two days of artillery preparation, the expected enemy attacks followed yesterday on a front of seven kilometers, but were repulsed, thanks to the excellent behavior of allied German and Bulgarian troops. This morning fresh advances by French, Russians and Italians met with the same fate. To the west of the Vardar and on Lake Doiran the enemy artillery has displayed activity beyond the usual standard.

During the month of April our opponents lost 362 airplanes and 29 captive balloons. Of the former 299 were brought down in aerial battles. We lost 74 airplanes and 10 captive balloons.

The past month has shown the German aerial fighting forces at the zenith of their capacity, while our defensive means were successfully occupied in warding off ruthless enemy bomb attacks on the Fatherland.

The heavy April fighting made the highest demands on our aviators, captive balloons and anti-aircraft guns in the field. In cooperation, which grew more intimate, they showed themselves equal to their tasks, and our bombing squadrons destroyed important military establishments and brought valuable information to headquarters. The self-sacrificing cooperation of our aviators has been supported in an exemplary manner by heavy infantry and artillery fighting.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—This morning's communiqué states that the British advanced their position slightly last night northeast of Hargicourt. Yesterday evening, the Germans attacked British positions northeast of Gavrelle village. Their attack was broken up by the British barrage and machine gun fire and completely repulsed. At the same time the Germans who concentrated for an attack north of Fresnoy were dispersed by British artillery. West of Fresnoy, during the night, the British improved their position by a counter-attack and regained a portion of the ground lost yesterday morning. An enemy raiding party was driven off early this morning east of Armentières.

The official communication issued last evening says:

The enemy forces made heavy counterattacks this morning upon our positions in the neighborhood of Fresnoy. In the first of these they succeeded in gaining a foothold in our trenches northeast of the village, but the ground lost was shortly afterward regained by our counterattack.

Later in the morning a second attack in force was delivered by two fresh German divisions east of Fresnoy. On the right of the front attacked the enemy troops were repulsed with heavy casualties and our position successfully maintained.

On the left, after fierce resistance, our troops were compelled to withdraw from Fresnoy village and wood.

Fresnoy is a town on the Arras front, five miles southeast of Lens, and was captured by the Canadians on May 3. Since the taking of the town by the British forces the Germans have made desperate efforts to recapture it and the fighting has been almost continuous on that part of the Hindenburg line.

Bombing operations by our airplanes continued yesterday and during the previous night, large quantities of explosives being dropped with good results. During the day seven of our airplanes carried out a highly successful attack upon the enemy forces observation balloons, seven of which were brought down in flames. Six German airplanes were brought down in the air fighting, two others were shot down by fire from the ground. Seven German machines were driven down out of control. Eight of our airplanes are missing.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French official statement issued today reads: Around Chemin des Dames the Germans attacked the French positions repeatedly in force, but with-

out success, sustaining heavy losses. A powerful effort was made against the Plateau de Californie, where the assaulting waves succeeded each other continually, although mowed down by machine guns and our curtain of fire. Wherever they gained a footing they were thrown back by gunfire and the bayonet.

French forces attacked northeast of Chevreux, and took the first line of German trenches over a front of three-quarters of a mile, with 160 prisoners. The War Office issued the following statement last night:

Northeast of Soissons and the Chemin des Dames there was no enemy infantry action during the course of the day. The German artillery violently counter-shelled and bombarded the Cerny-Hurtebise sector and the neighborhood of Craonne. There were grenade skirmishes east of Vauxallion. On the rest of the front an intermittent cannonade occurred.

Belgian communication: Violent artillery fighting took place last night in the neighborhood of Boesinghe. The artillery was quite active today at various points along the line. Bomb fighting took place at the Ferryman's House as well as near Het-Sas.

Eastern theatre, May 7: The artillery was active along the whole front. Three Bulgarian counterattacks against the positions captured on May 5 by Franco-Venezian contingents were repulsed. An enemy reconnaissance near Borislav, south of the Massif de Malaryua, was dispersed by our fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The official communication issued yesterday says:

In the direction of Sventziany and northeast of Godoutzichka the enemy forces have strongly bombarded our positions. On different sectors of the front enemy groups carrying white flags attempted to approach our trenches, but were dispersed by our artillery.

Northwest of Slaventine, 15 versts south of Brzezany, we successfully exploded a mine to stop the enemy troops from mining. On the remainder of the front there has been the usual artillery fighting and scouting reconnaissances.

Rumanian front: In the Oltuz valley enemy infantry, supported by artillery, took the offensive. Our barrage drove them back to their own trenches. On the remainder of the front there has been scouting and aerial activity.

Caucasian front: Near the village of Omar, northwest of Khanikin, our advanced elements crossed the River Dila, but a Turkish counterattack compelled them to recross.

Aviation: Near the village of Bortniki, 20 versts northwest of Baronovich, a German airplane landed in flames. The aviators were made prisoners. Northwest of Vileiki station and in the region of Kislapin, in the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, our anti-aircraft batteries brought down two airplanes in flames. The airmen were made prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—There were two futile Austrian attacks repulsed, one on Italian advanced posts on the slopes east of Zugna, the other against Italian positions on Vodil, says yesterday's official statement.

CONNECTICUT SUFFRAGE BILL HARTFORD, Conn.—The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the State constitution to provide for equal suffrage. The resolution goes over to the next General Assembly when, if ratified by both branches of the Legislature, it will be submitted to the electors for acceptance or rejection.

# GREAT BRITAIN CALLS FOR NEW VOTE OF CREDIT

(Continued from page one)

the question in a speech in which he described the measures taken with regard to food supplies as inadequate if the position produced by submarines was as serious as had been represented. He thought these measures were confused and weak. He recalled Sir Edward Carson's statement that the country might soon be in dire peril and the statement by another member of the Government who had said the country would be self-supporting within 12 months, and the statement by still another Minister who said things would get well because men of business had been brought into the Admiralty. This last form of incantation had lost its charm.

He deprecated comparisons between the position of Germany and the position of this country as unwise. Addressing specific questions he asked if there was sugar in bond under conditions preventing its release for any purpose except drink and if the account of the food supplies in the country included malted barley in breweries and warehouses and in docks intended to be used for the production of drink.

He asked the Government to make its statement of imports on the most niggardly basis and deplored the fact that the submarine controversy had been treated in controversy as though it were the determining factor in the whole dispute, whereas he regarded it as a grave and unpleasant incident which could not by any computation compel us to go down.

Therefore he advised telling the public the exact and literal truth about what submarines were doing. Lord Devonport in reply mentioned his action in connection with Burma beans as an instance of what he had done in disturbing the activities of unpatriotic food speculators.

Such speculation had caused a great rise in the price of potato substitutes. In this particular case he had got these beans, which were not due to arrive for some weeks, and which had been speculated on over and over again—as many as 10 transactions for one parcel for £27 as against the market price of £24. Before long it will be impossible to carry on this system of exploitation.

Lord Devonport agreed that they should consider the food position of their own country on its merits and not relatively to Germany. Discussing the merits of the rationing system, he said it was vital that no system should give advantage to the well-to-do at the expense of the poor and he had always gone on that policy.

Having referred to the bread question and the food economy question and the recent milling order which would greatly lessen the country's requirements of breadstuffs, he announced the discontinuance of the "meatless day," which threw an increased strain on breadstuffs.

Referring to the possibility of reducing meat imports, he said the home herds were larger than ever before and therefore there was little prospect, so long as competition was reasonable, of a shortage of meat.

Dealing with Lord Buckmaster's point regarding equality of distribution among the population, he said he had thought it expedient for this reason that preliminary steps should be taken for a system of rationing to be set up at the earliest moment, to be brought into force, if required, under the direction of local authorities.

The Government control of foodstuffs had been very much extended and the Government were not importing all cereals, barley, oats, flour, and so on. Control of the mills had been taken over and this would insure

that the mills would supply according to their capacity and that supplies were properly distributed.

In a later statement Lord Devonport said all unmalted barley in the possession of the brewers had been taken over. It amounted to 2,000,000 quarters. No sugar was being reserved exclusively for brewers but he could not say how much they might have in their possession.

Asked if the Government were going to allow the brewers to use the barley in their possession, Lord Devonport said its ultimate destination was the loaf and nothing else.

## Prisoners Captured

More Than 20,000 Germans Taken by British Since April 1

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Since April 1 British forces have captured more than 20,000 German prisoners and taken 257 guns, 227 trench mortars and 470 machine guns, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. A. Bonar Law, announced in the House of Commons today.

## TROOPS ON TIGRIS PRAISED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

King George has telegraphed Sir Stanley Maude his appreciation of the series of successes made by the British forces since the capture of Baghdad. The progress, says the telegram, is all the more appreciated by fellow countrymen in that they are conscious of the trying conditions under which the troops have fought.

## COTTAGE FARM BRIDGE LINE

Arguments for and against discontinuing the Cottage Farm Bridge-subway line will be heard by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission today at a scheduled hearing in the commission's hearing room at 1 Beacon Street.

# GERMAN VERSION OF ALLIES' AIR LOSSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

An official Berlin statement gives the number of aeroplanes lost by the Entente Allies during the month of April as 362 and the number of captive balloons lost as 29. German losses of aeroplanes are put at 74 and of captive balloons at 10.

The communiqué describes the German aerial fighting forces as at the zenith of their capacity during April and generally extols the German air service.

Regarding this communiqué it is interesting to note that the number of German machines which the British and French communiqués state have been definitely destroyed during April were slightly under 130 and about 180 were driven down either seriously damaged or out of control, of which it is probable that a certain proportion would also have been destroyed.

The number of aeroplanes of which British communiqués admit the loss during April is put at somewhere over 140. The French authorities do not issue any corresponding information regarding losses.

## ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

Mr. Arthur Ritson of Sunderland, director and manager of the Nautilus Steamship Company, has been appointed to the Admiralty war staff as adviser in an honorary capacity on shipping matters. Mr. Ritson is also a member of the executive council of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, who, it is stated, heartily approve of the appointment. Mr. Ritson as chairman of the North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association on the outbreak of the war has taken a considerable interest in the operation of the Government's shipping war insurance scheme.

# INDUSTRY LEADERS TO DIRECT WAR SUPPLIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Leaders of the great steel, oil, lumber, rubber and other industries, including such men as Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel and A. C. Bedford, head of the Standard Oil, were called by the Government today to superintend the production of raw materials for the war. They will serve under Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of that division of the National Council of Defense.

Mr. Gary will be chairman of the Steel Committee, of which the following will be members: James A. Farrell, Charles M. Schwab, James A. Burden, E. A. S. Clarke, president of the Lackawanna Steel Company; Alva C. Dinkey, vice-president of the Midvale Steel Company; W. L. King and John A. Topping, of the Republic Steel Company.

Mr. Bedford will head the oil committee, and other chairmen will be: Horatio S. Rubens, director of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, alcohol; Arthur V. Davis, aluminum; Thomas F. Manville, asbestos; Charles F. Broker, brass; W. H. Childs, coal tar by-products; Robert H. Downman, lumber; Clinton H. Scrane, lead; L. W. Kingsley, mica; Ambrose Monell, nickel; H. Stuart Hotchkiss, rubber; Henry Whiton, sulphur, and Jacob F. Brown, wool.

MELROSE, Mass.—Mayor Charles H. Adams today authorized appropriations for the installation of high candle power electric lights in Pine Banks Park, so that members of the State Guard, local unit of the M. N. G., and volunteers enrolled in the military training school here, may drill at night. Inasmuch as the park trustees have given part of the park land for gardens, it will be possible for the gardeners to continue their work late at night as the result of the installation of the new lights.

LIGHTS FOR NIGHT TRAINING

# STRENGTH

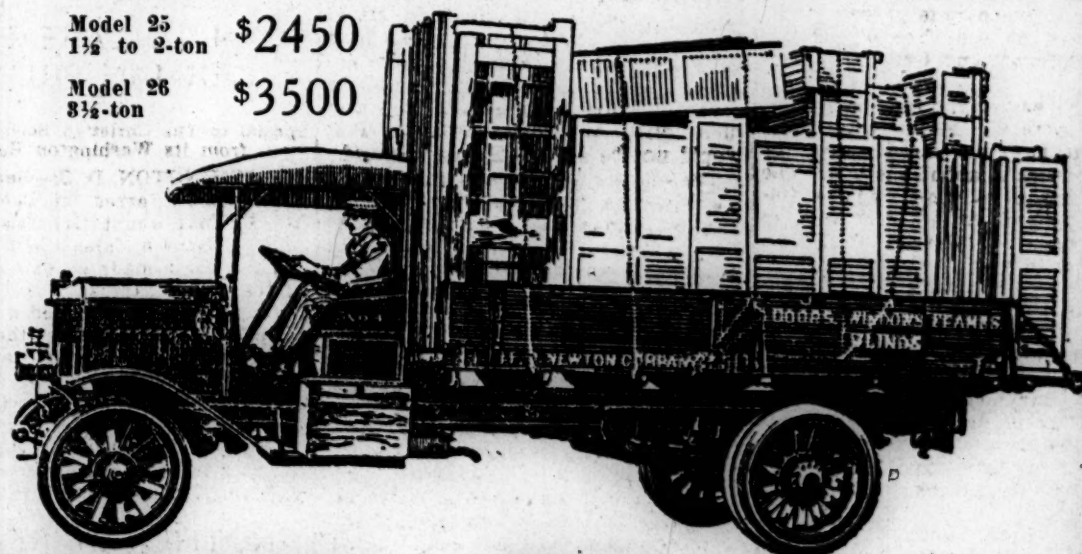
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VELIE MOTORS CORPORATION, MOLINE, ILLINOIS  
Manufacturers of Automobiles, Motor Trucks and Farm Tractors

# WORM GEAR DRIVE TRUCKS

## WOMEN'S SHOE SHOP

*Filene's*

Welt sole pumps  
with bevelled edges

There are two kinds of soles, the welt and turn. Before shoes became an ornamental part of a woman's everyday costume, welt soles were worn almost exclusively. With the recent introduction of pretty shoes women took up turned sole shoes because they looked daintier.

Bevelled edges give practical welt soles the trim daintiness of turned soles. Welt soles are heavier than turned, cost less to repair, wear longer, and are nearly always accompanied with leather heels, which cost less to repair than the leather covered wooden heels usually put on turned sole shoes.



The women's shoe shop has six styles of welt sole pumps (including white canvas) and oxfords at \$5 and five styles of welt sole pumps at \$6.

All with bevelled, closely-trimmed edges

Filene's—mail orders filled—5th floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

The Seal of Quality



Gloves

Our Gilt Crest Gloves were bought a good many months ago at a price lower than they could be purchased today.

"Gilt Crest"  
Silk Gloves  
for Women

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HEAVY quality Milanese weave; Paris point embroidered backs, two wrist clasps, guaranteed double fingertips; white, grey, brown, navy, and black.

Gilchrist Company  
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Ask for Our New "Gilt Crest" Book



## PARADE PLANS IN HONOR OF THE FRENCH MISSION

Acting Adj.-Gen. Sweetser Announces Details of Event Subject to Revision Pending Arrival of the Visitors

Details of the parade in honor of the French mission, including Marshal Joffre and former Premier Viviani, in Boston on the afternoon of the party's arrival in this city, probably Saturday, were announced today by Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, acting Adjutant-General, Massachusetts National Guard. General Sweetser made it plain, however, that the plans were subject to revision, pending the definite arrival of the envoys.

On Commonwealth Avenue, near the Public Gardens, the parade will assemble, and start on its march through the chief thoroughfares of the city at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Governor McCall will be Chief Marshal and General Sweetser is to be Chief of Staff. The Governor and Adjutant-General, accompanied by staff, will lead the procession mounted. Then will follow:

One battalion regulars, coast artillery from forts in Boston Harbor.

One company of marines from the Navy Yard.

One battalion of sailors from the Navy Yard under command of Lieutenant Mayo of U. S. S. Georgia.

Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, now in the service of the United States, under command of Colonel Logan.

First Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, with Colonel Quinby commanding.

Detachment of about 25 men who have served in the armies of France and England, chiefly in the ambulance service, commanded by Beverly Rantoul.

Five automobiles with guests, escorted by Troop A of the cavalry. Mr. Viviani will be in the first car and Marshal Joffre in the second.

Battery A, Massachusetts Field Artillery Regiment.

Six regiments of Boston high school cadets.

The school children will be massed on Boston Common and along the line of march at places designated by Mayor Curley's committee in charge of arrangements.

At City Hall, Mayor Curley plans to review the procession and at the State House, the parade probably will be reviewed by the French mission, Governor McCall and General Sweetser.

The units will march in close formation and there will be no floats. It is planned to have the parade cover the entire distance in about one hour. The line of march is scheduled as follows: Boylston Street, west side, to Park Square to Temple Place, to Washington Street to High School at City Hall to Beacon at State House to Charles to Park Square, where parade will disband.

The city's share in the entertainment of the visitors will officially begin with a luncheon Saturday at 11:30 a. m. in Faneuil Hall. No women will be admitted to this luncheon or to the State dinner Saturday evening, beginning at 7:30 o'clock at the Copley Plaza.

At the latter function, however, 300 women will be admitted by card to the balcony. The city will have a grandstand for the Mayor and his guests in front of City Hall. The grandstand on the common will accommodate 12,000 persons. There will be 5000 seats reserved for children, 1500 for French citizens, 1500 for Belgians, and 500 for members of the Legislature.

At 12:30 o'clock Sunday there will be a public reception at the Public Library. Following this the visitors and their escorts will go to Braves Field for the afternoon exercises beginning at 2:30 o'clock, to be attended by 30,000 school children. There will be a chorus of 5000.

In addition there may be further choral singing by a body of 1200 church soloists, whom Warren W. Adams, a Boston music director, today made an offer to the Mayor to furnish.

Mayor Curley has sent a request to Secretary of State Lansing asking for the attendance of the visitors at a reception at the Boston City Club Sunday at 5 p. m.

Money at the rate of \$25,000 a day has been coming in for the past two days for the Marshal Joffre fund of \$150,000 for the "adoption" of 4000 French orphans. The committee in charge of collecting the fund hopes to exceed \$150,000, as it is said that Chicago, Ill., raised enough money to take care of 10,000 French orphans.

### First Plattsburg Call

About 2500 New Englanders Notified to Report Saturday or Monday

Approximately 2500 New Englanders have been notified to report to the Officers Reserve Corps training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., either Saturday or Monday for the three months' course that leads to a commission in the army of 500,000 men to be raised under the provisions of the Selective Draft Bill. Many prominent college athletes are included in the New England contingent, with Harvard especially well represented. Special trains to transport the men to Plattsburg leave Boston at 7 p. m. and New Haven, Conn., at 7:55 p. m. Friday and Sunday, with stops at points on the way north and west.

The following list includes some of the men who are already well known because of their success in athletics or other lines:

R. Norris Williams '20, present national tennis singles champion; George E. Abbot, captain of the Harvard base-

ball team; H. B. Cabot, captain of the Harvard crew; Richard Harto, Harvard football and baseball star, who scored the first touchdown made in the Harvard Stadium against Yale in the Harvard game of 1917; J. M. Neville, who scored the touchdown made by Yale against Harvard last fall; Mark Farnum, captain of last fall's football team at Brown; H. A. Gidney, B. A. A. high jumper and squash tennis expert; D. S. Tremholm, Dartmouth hurdler; William H. Meanix, holder of the world's record for the 440-yard hurdles; William H. Chaffin Jr., former Harvard hockey captain; Maurice Tyler, captain of the Tufts track team and editor-in-chief of the Tufts Weekly.

Other men in the list, equally well known are: Thomas H. Graydon, full-back on the Harvard championship football team of 1901; C. A. Coolidge Jr., Harvard football end; H. R. Hardwick, Harvard football, baseball and track star; R. T. Fry, Harvard baseball team of 1915; G. G. Haydock, Harvard pole vaulter; E. K. Merrihew, Harvard and B. A. A. track teams; Morrill Wiggin, Harvard football team; Elihu Root Jr.; Henry W. Minot, Harvard football team and member of one-mile championship relay team; W. F. Robinson, Harvard quarterback; Van Wilkie, Yale track team of 1915; Grant H. Code, manager Harvard fencing team; Mario M. DeVittalis, Brown football and baseball star; J. W. Peeney, Harvard two-mile relay team; Wilmont Whitney Jr., former Harvard football and baseball star; J. C. Harris, Harvard football team; Charles S. Bird Jr.; William A. Barron Jr., captain of Harvard track team of 1909; H. J. Coolidge, Harvard football substitute end; Oscar E. Morrow, former editor-in-chief of the Tufts Weekly; R. B. Brown, Harvard crew; Thomas A. Fitzgerald, son of John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston; T. C. Thacher Jr., Harvard football and hockey team; R. C. Clifford Jr., former Harvard hockey player.

### Naval Officers Confer

Commandants at Charlestown and Portsmouth Discuss Situation

Capt. William L. Howard, commandant of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, conferred today with Capt. William R. Rush and other officers at the Charlestown Navy Yard on matters pertaining to the administration of the affairs of the First Naval District. Captain Howard is on his way home after a trip to Washington, D. C., where he interviewed various naval authorities.

Bumkin Island, recently acquired by the United States Government for a training camp for the Naval Reserve, is to be used, it was announced today for the reservists in the First Naval District who have not yet been called to duty. It is estimated that there are about 1500 of these reservists in the several classes. It was said today that men now at Commonwealth Pier would not be sent to Bumkin Island.

The officers and crew of the U. S. S. Mayflower, a lightship tender, were enrolled today into Class 3 of the Naval Reserve at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and this action is thought to indicate that the Mayflower will be assigned to immediate duty somewhere in the first Naval District.

Clean and wholesome entertainment is to be provided bluejackets and reservists at the Charlestown Navy Yard at the yard itself, it was announced today, and the intention is to offer the men so good a time at the yard that they will not be attracted by undesirable amusements on shore. These entertainments will be under the supervision of Chaplain Arthur W. Stone, welfare aid to the commandant at the yard, and will consist of motion picture shows, band concerts, and similar things. Chaplain Stone has an office at Building 5 at the yard.

### Rally for Boy Scouts

A rally for Boy Scouts in the first district of Greater Boston will be held at Boston Arena at 8 o'clock Friday evening, May 25. Meanwhile an appeal for funds to be used purely for administrative and organizing purposes has been sent out by the men who compose the Boy Scout Council for the district. The appeal explains that the money is needed for office rent, clerks and a secretary, and that the Boy Scouts themselves are self-sustaining, paying annual dues and furnishing their own uniform and equipment.

### State Guard Is Growing

Applications for enlistment in the new State Guard have been filed by 42 companies so far, and inspections of these companies are taking place daily. Governor McCall has nominated the following officers for the staff of Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames, head of the State Guard board: Lieut.-Col. Louis A. Frothingham of Boston, Maj. Lowell A. Blake of Boston, Maj. Spencer Borden, Jr., of Fall River; Maj. Louis S. Cox of Lawrence, Maj. Clifford S. Anderson of Worcester, Maj. Paul R. Hawkins of Springfield and Maj. Joseph A. Legare of Lowell.

### CECILIE EXPECTED TO BE TRANSFERRED

A speedy transfer of the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie from the custody of the United States courts to the Treasury Department is expected as a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, dismissing the libel against the vessel. United States Marshal John J. Mitchell, who returned to Boston from Washington today, said that it was possible that the Federal authorities would not await the customary 30 days for the mandate to be received from the Supreme Court.

Marshal Mitchell held a conference this afternoon with other Federal officials in Boston, but the nature of the conference was not disclosed. The Cecilie has been in possession of deputy marshals since Feb. 3, and if the proceedings are carried out as with the

other German ships, the Cecilie will pass into the control of Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston, and will be guarded by customs officials and marines. The engines are still to be repaired and as no contracts were let for this work by Marshal Mitchell it is expected that they will be repaired by the Navy Department.

### FURTHER STEPS FOR PROHIBITION

Members of the Graduates Schools Society of Harvard are circulating petitions asking the President to use his influence for national prohibition among the students in the various graduate schools at the university. It is also proposed that similar petitions be circulated among the undergraduates for their signatures.

In a letter to the Crimson today Edwin C. Kemble declares for prohibition for the saving of food supplies, conservation of man-power, and for an increase of the productive efficiency of the Nation. "Let the breweries, distilleries and saloons be closed down, and let the army of men now employed in manufacturing poison for our people be given jobs on farms, in munition plants, and in the military service," he writes.

"They will pass into other occupations, largely as unskilled labor, but there is plenty of use for such labor at the present time. And let us not overlook the increased efficiency of all classes which is sure to result from the abolition of the liquor business. 'Moreover, the cost of food is, and will be, very great, so that no man should be permitted to spend on liquor the money needed for the sustenance of his family. The President is waiting for the development of public opinion. Let every man do his part in its mobilization.'"

### STREET WIDENING PLANS UNCONTESTED

Two uncontested hearings on proposed street widenings were held today by the Boston Board of Street Commissioners. One of these projects calls for the widening of Charles Street on the river side from Beacon Street to Chestnut Street, and from Revere Street to Cambridge Street. The sum of \$135,000 is now in hand to carry out a part of this project.

The other project calls for the widening of Kneeland Street 10 feet in the block between Hudson Street and Albany Street. The present structure is on the 40-foot line, and it is proposed that when a projected new block is erected it will be set back 10 feet, making Kneeland Street at least 50 feet wide throughout its entire length.

### PLAN TO CARE FOR GERMAN PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Hale of Maine conferred on Tuesday with Mr. Balfour about German prisoners on the British Isles. While abroad, Senator Hale made an extensive study of the prison camps.

He recently introduced a resolution proposing to transfer the German prisoners to the United States on the seized German ships. A feature of the Hale plan is to relieve Great Britain of the burden of feeding vast numbers of Germans, and to use the ships which transport them here for carrying supplies on return ships.

### ANOTHER INCREASE IN MILK PRICE FAVORED

Following the action of the New England farmers at their convention on May 7, at which resolutions were adopted favoring another increase in milk rates, the New England Milk Producers Association summarizes the causes for such an advance, as high cost of grain, scarcity of labor and possible 15 per cent increase in freight rates. Some Boston milk dealers believe that any further advance by the producers will mean 15 cents a quart for milk to the consumer.

### FLOUR ADVANCES 50 CENTS

Flour advanced 50 cents per barrel at wholesale in Boston today, quoting \$16.50 per barrel for the best household grade, which means about \$17.75 at retail. Dealers predict a further increase of 50 cents per barrel unless the wheat market drops off from a high mark of \$3.23 per bushel, which it reached today. The high wheat quotation was reported from Minneapolis cash wheat market.

### STRIKE INQUIRY SOUGHT

The striking mechanics in the Boston & Albany Railroad shops in Allston have asked President Samuel Gomper of the A. F. of L. as a member of the Council of National Defense, to investigate the causes of the strike. The leaders of the unions claim the men do not receive the same wages as do shop workers on the Boston & Maine and the New Haven roads.

## CONGRESS KEEPS WAR PROGRAM A STATE SECRET

Hearings on Espionage Bill and Other Important Measures Under Consideration Are in Closed Sessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The utmost secrecy is beginning to pervade the legislative proceedings in Congress, where the biggest war program in the history of the Nation is being perfected. For two consecutive days, Monday and Tuesday, the Senate closed its doors to the public and the press, and considered the Espionage Bill, which, in open session, appeared likely to be passed without the broad discretionary amendments particularly urged by the Administration.

Further efforts to defeat the Administration export embargo section were made during the four hours the Espionage Bill was debated Tuesday, but Democratic leaders held their ground, and the broad discretionary amendment adopted Monday, after it had been defeated Friday and reconsidered, remains in the bill.

This question probably will again come actively before the Senate, together with an amendment by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, which would prohibit an embargo to countries consuming the exports and forbidding use of embargo to coerce neutral nations.

An amendment by Senator Cummins of Iowa, providing that the embargo should not operate in violation of any treaty with neutrals was rejected.

The Senate Agricultural Committee held a meeting behind closed doors Tuesday, to hear important and confidential details of the world food crisis from Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the food committee of the Council of National Defense, who is to meet with the committee again today to aid it in drafting the Administration's food conservation bill.

While the War Revenue Bill was in its preliminary stages in the House, the ways and means subcommittee held its sessions in private, only the barest details of the work leaking out prior to the time the report was made to the full committee.

Some weeks ago, also, the Senate Judiciary Committee took extraordinary precautions against having divulged any of the prime details of the Espionage Bill, though some committee members disapproved of the secrecy and took upon themselves the responsibility of giving out to the press the main points of the contest being waged in the committee room over the press censorship sections.

Mr. Hoover on Tuesday urged control of food production and distribution, either by an individual or by a commission. If such is the outcome, it is believed likely that Mr. Hoover, who has had valuable experience in feeding a nation, as head of the Belgian Relief Commission, will be at the head of the food control work. He told the committee that while he did not favor fixing maximum prices for the sale of foodstuffs, he does believe in a fixed minimum price, which has been advocated by other witnesses before the congressional committee.

### Reserve Act Pressing

Senate May Hold Night Session to Dispose of Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The proposed amendments to the Federal reserve act which will be of value in floating the Liberty War Loan, for which subscriptions are now being received at the Treasury Department, will be taken up for consideration by the Senate today.

Though passed by the House of Representatives last week, the amendments have not yet been reached by the Senate, and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board have communicated to the Banking and Currency Committee their urgent request that they be pressed for speedy enactment. The amendments will be brought up during the usual morning hour which follows an adjournment on the previous day, and if not passed speedily, it is understood that the Senate will meet tonight to dispose of the legislation.

### Draft Bill Progress

Differences Being Adjusted by Joint Conferences Is Report

WASHINGTON, D. C.—House and Senate conferees on the Selective Service Army Bill are rapidly adjusting their differences, it was learned, after a long session today, and a re-

port on the measure may be expected by tomorrow.

As the measure will be agreed upon, according to best information available, the Roosevelt division amendment will be eliminated; the age for service will be fixed at from 21 to 31 years, and the army prohibition amendment will remain, but modified so as to attach a penalty only to the sale of liquor to men in uniform. As the measure stood originally, the penalty would apply to "selling, furnishing or giving away" liquor to a soldier in uniform.

The proposal to send Colonel Roosevelt to France at the head of a United States army division yesterday caused such a deadlock that the House and Senate conferees considering the army selection bill suspended work and considered returning the bill to the House and Senate for instructions.

## SOCIALISTS ARE OPPOSED TO THE STOCKHOLM IDEA

(Continued from page one)

point that they are accused by the best-known Socialists of this country of having recently put through an anti-war resolution that amounts to treason against the United States.

"Every intelligent Socialist in the world today knows that 90 per cent of the delegates will be under the influence of Berlin. It is another attempt of the Prussian militarists to line up the well-meaning pacifists and working peoples of the world for Germany's next 'war program,' which is to result in a new empire extending from Berlin to Baghdad.

"A return to conditions existing before the war, it is evident, would mean that all Europe would be helpless, when confronted by the new central empire Germany has established.

"The smaller neutral nations, relieved of the present sea pressure from the Entente, would fall under Germany's economic power. The German Socialists, like the Kaiser, even demand that the peace treaty shall restore the previous economic conditions, forbidding all defensive economic union on the part of other nations.

"Germany's colonies would also be restored and England self-governed would everywhere be threatened except in Canada. Russia would be in Germany's military and economic power and Japan, though such a course may be far from her present aims, would then be mightily tempted."

None of the allied countries in Europe will be represented at the conference at Stockholm. The fact that the Russian Socialists had declined the invitation to be present was announced in the German papers some days ago; whilst the statement that Belgian Socialist leaders, including M. Vandervelde, would take part in

the conference has been officially denied. The British and French Socialists declined to attend some time ago. The latest reports from Stockholm indicate that the conference may be still further discredited by the refusal of even the Swedish Socialists to take part in the so-called international gathering, at which no allied Socialist will be present.

### Invitation to Russians

Socialist Parties Asked to Participate in Conference

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—An invitation has been extended by M. Borgbjerg, the Danish Socialist leader, to all Russian Socialist parties to take part in the forthcoming International Socialist Congress at Stockholm. M. Borgbjerg came to Petrograd and presented the invitation to the executive committee of the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates on behalf of committees representing the labor parties of Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

M. Borgbjerg also made known to the executive committee the peace terms proposed by the official German Social-Democratic Party, or the majority faction. This party, it was explained, recognizing the right of nations to freedom of development, advocated the introduction of compulsory international arbitration, the restitution by Germany of all conquered territories, a plebiscite in Russian Poland, with freedom to choose between independence or annexation by Russia or Germany; the restoration of independence to Belgium, Serbia and Rumania; the restoration to Bulgaria of the Bulgarian districts of Macedonia and the granting to Serbia of a free port on the Adriatic.

Regarding Alsace and Lorraine, the committee was informed, the party believes that the rectification of the Lorraine frontier will be obtainable through an amicable understanding. The program of the German minority section, he said, was still wider.

The proposals will be discussed at an early sitting of the executive committee.

### TRUANTS TO WORK IN GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Following out the recommendations of President Wilson and Governor Bickett that all the people cooperate in growing larger crops of every description and utilizing every tillable piece of land in the cities and country, the judge of the police court of Asheville, N. C., has made an order that all white and colored truants who are brought before his court will be turned over to the white and colored truant officers to work gardens which the court will maintain in that city.

## FOOD INLET FOR GERMANY CITED AGAINST NORWAY

Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce Disputes Report and Explains Netherlands Increase in Imports From America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Since the entrance of the United States into the war," says the Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce, "many misleading articles, based on an erroneous construction of the facts, have appeared in the daily press of this country concerning the exports from here to Norway and other neutral nations. It has been stated that a large portion of the goods thus shipped ultimately finds its way to Germany."

"Statistics are cited showing the large increase in exports to the neutral countries since the war broke. It is absolutely unfair to make use of the figures in this manner, without taking into consideration other elements, particularly as far as Norway is concerned."

"Norway, which is not a self-sustaining country as regards foodstuffs, previous to the war used to import extensively from various belligerent countries. The trade with the United States was then comparatively small. When the war broke out the former sources of supply were cut off, and Norway was compelled to look elsewhere. She then naturally turned to the United States, a country which she is bound to by many ties, there being almost as many Norwegians in the United States as in Norway."

"The consequence has been that, whereas Norway used to import goods from a large number of countries, she has during the last two and a half years been a heavy customer over here. Thus it will be seen that it is unfair to compare, for instance, the exports for 1913 and 1916, and to assume that the excess over the old figure goes to Germany. Norway does not now purchase more goods from outside than formerly, she simply has transferred a large part of her trade to the United States."

### FRENCH ARMY CONGRATULATED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—King George has telegraphed President Poincare his warmest congratulations on the continued success of the French Army's offensive operations.



The French art of fine needlework in its most exquisite form is shown in these new

## French Blouses

just received—and coming in now on practically every ocean liner from France.

*It was in the Early Spring of this year*

That our buyer—one of the very few representatives of American houses at that time in France—was planning these with their makers.

—And the results are simply marvelous!!

- Every stitch is done by hand—Embroideries of the solid, allover, applique, poinconne and cut-out types defy all description.
- Fillet lace in designs most unusual. Irish lace and dainty real Valenciennes are worked in.
- A new cuff idea on one blouse, a unique collar on another, delightful touches of bold or dainty coloring introduced on others by way of embroidery or contrasting materials are the charming individualities of this bevy of newcomers.
- Then there are beautifully embroidered blouses, without laces; and perfectly plain all hand-made, finely tucked blouses.

*But word descriptions seem so lame and unsatisfactory—you will want to see them yourselves. The prices are 8.95 to 85.00.*

## Jordan Marsh Company

## Young Men's Suits

—Famous Rogers Peet Models. In New York Rogers Peet Co. clothes are the last word in style and quality. We have a full line of new models, including belted, Norfolk and double breasted suits, new in fabric, colorings and style features.

\$25.00 to \$45.00

Charge Account Solicited

TALBOT CO

395-403 Washington Street



## MR. BALFOUR MAKES SPEECH BEFORE SENATE

British Envoy Says Visit of Missions Marks New Epoch in Relations of Three Nations—Blunders of Germans

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The address of Mr. Balfour in the United States Senate yesterday was as follows:

"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen of the Senate: You, Mr. President, have in graceful and pregnant sentences brought to our recollection the common origin of those liberties which, whether in France, in Britain or in the United States of America, we all rejoice in and are all determined to defend.

"You have also in warm words of welcome spoken kindly of the mission of which I have the honor to be the head and to which you are now paying the rare, the very rare, honor of welcoming within your walls.

"Ladies and gentlemen, on their behalf, not less than on my own I most sincerely thank you for your welcome. I know well that it is not a welcome to individuals. The kindness individually which each one of us as individuals has received since we came to this great city will never be forgotten by any one of us.

"It has been kindness, abundant, overflowing, generous, unlimited; but ladies and gentlemen, behind that individual kindness, behind that kindness paid by individuals to individuals, the expression of a hospitable and generous feeling to guests within your walls, there is, after all, something much deeper, something much more important, something which is, after all, the animating spirit which brings this great assembly here today.

"The original object of our mission, if I may so express it, was a purely business one, or a mainly business one. We came here to discuss matters of the deepest moment for the conduct of that great war in which both our nations are involved. We came here to explain to your leaders and statesmen what were the needs from which the Allies mainly suffered, to lay freely at the disposal of those responsible for the conduct of our affairs the results of our own experience, the consequences, perhaps I ought to say in some cases, of our own blunders during 2½ years of strenuous and sanguinary fighting.

"That was the original object. That was the business side of our mission. But the reception which you have given us here, the treatment which we have received from the President, from the Cabinet, from the House of Representatives, from the Senate—that treatment raises the whole level of our mission from a purely business mission to a great incident in the common life of two great and free peoples.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I do not think the importance of that is easy to overrate. I believe that the consequences will not be measured by any mere record of the transactions that may take place between our various governments, nor will the effects of it vanish when we ourselves, in consequence of the calls of duty elsewhere, leave your hospitable city.

"No, ladies and gentlemen. This mission and the French mission which is associated with it mark a new epoch in the relations of our three countries; and I believe that in the alliance thus cemented lie secure some of the greatest hopes, some of the proudest expectations which we dare to entertain about the future of civilization.

"Ladies and gentlemen, it is not merely, however, your kindness of heart which has given this significance to contemporary events. That significance is forced upon our notice with-

er we be citizens of America or citizens of France or citizens of Britain; but I speak especially at this moment of citizens of America and citizens of Britain.

"It is forced upon our notice by the unwearied efforts of a German propaganda. Whether we live on the other side of the Atlantic or on this side of the Atlantic, we English-speaking peoples have never organized ourselves for military purposes; we have never been military states; and when the war broke out, undoubtedly the Germans looked around the world, estimated the value from their point of view of the nations with whom they might be concerned, and, profoundly contemptuous of our views of civilization, whether they be British views or whether they be American views, they decided that neither Britain nor America counted in the struggle by which they hoped to obtain the domination of the world.

"They found us unprepared; they found us unarmored; and because we were unarmored, they jumped rashly to the conclusion that we were afraid to fight, and secondly that if we fought we should be wholly negligible quantities. I think they are beginning possibly to find out their mistake.

"How, ladies and gentlemen, did that mistake ever arise? It arose from the utter incapacity of the German ruling class—and it is only of the German ruling class that I speak today—to estimate value except in terms of drilled men and military preparedness.

"They saw that England and America were prosperous, were unwarlike, and were immersed in the arts of peace and involved in the industrial interests incident to a peaceful civilization; and they drew from that two conclusions. They drew from it in the first place the conclusion that because we were commercial, we were therefore material, that we were incapable of high ideals or great sacrifices, and that even if we determined late in the day to pursue those high ideals and to make those great sacrifices, we should be utterly incompetent in the arts to which they had devoted so much of their attention that our interference in the war would be a thing which they could leave wholly on one side.

"On that miscalculation have been wrecked and will be wrecked all their hopes. It was their fatal blunder—a blunder from which they will never recover, but a blunder which has saved civilization.

"Ladies and gentlemen: I speak with confidence about the issue of this great struggle—a confidence which has redoubled since you have thrown in your lot with those who have been fighting since 1914. I see, indeed, suggestions that Germany is incapable of winning by arms and is going to win through the illegitimate weapon of submarine warfare.

"I believe it not. I do not at all minimize, I do not wish to minimize, the gravity of the submarine menace. After all, in the 2½ years for which the war has been going on more than one difficulty of like magnitude has met us; more than one difficulty of like magnitude has been overcome.

"The question of munitions is a case in point. I do not wish to detain you on such an occasion with details, but at the beginning of the war it became evident that Germany had recognized the importance of the munitions question, had been preparing for this war through years of peace by having a supply of ammunition at her disposal greater than the whole of the rest of the world put together; and at one time it almost looked as if the cause of civilization and liberty were to be crushed under the multitude of shells and the weight of artillery.

"We have gotten over that difficulty. It was a very great one. I do not deny that the submarine difficulty is a very great one. I do not deny that it will require every effort made either in Britain or here successfully to overcome it; but that it will be overcome, that those efforts will be made, that the United States of America, like Great Britain and her dominions, will

throw themselves into the task with ungrudging efforts, and that these efforts will be crowned with success, I do not doubt for a moment.

"This great war is not going to be settled by the sinking of helpless neutrals, or by sending women and children to the bottom by torpedoes or gunfire. It is to be settled by hard fighting; and, ladies and gentlemen, when it comes to hard fighting, neither America nor Britain nor France need fear measuring themselves at any moment against those who have risen up against all that we hold dear for the future.

"I, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, look forward, not, of course, in a spirit of light and easy and unthinking confidence, but with firm faith, to the future of this war. It requires every man and woman on this side of the Atlantic to throw their efforts into the scale of right; but that effort unquestionably will be made, is being made, will be made yet further; and if it be made I no more doubt that success will crown our efforts and that posterity will look back upon the union of these peoples, symbolized by such meetings as that which I am now addressing, as marking a new epoch in the history of the world in which all civilized nations aroused themselves in unity to deal with one of their number which has forgotten its responsibilities, forgotten its duties, and in the unscrupulous lust for universal domination has brought the greatest of known calamities upon the world.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have detained you too long, but I was led away by my subject. On my behalf, and on behalf of my friends around me, I beg to thank you for the unique honor which you have paid to us and, through us, to our country, to our cause—which is your cause—and to the future of civilization, which is yours as much as ours. I thank you."

## U-BOAT PERIL IS EMPHASIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Brigadier-General Black, chief of the United States Army Engineers, told delegates attending the river conference here Tuesday that the people of the middle West do not realize the seriousness of war. "We must come to understand," he said, "that unless the Allies win this war it will mean the downfall of the American Republic."

General Black urged German-Americanism to join in the fight to overthrow Prussianism. He also advised complete cooperation among railroads, ship lines and shippers. John M. Parker, Progressive party leader, was one of the speakers. Barge lines, he said, would solve a Mississippi River transportation problem. A merger of all river improvement societies is planned at the convention, which will end this afternoon.

**WHEAT AND FLOUR HIGHER**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In expectation of the unfavorable Government report, May wheat went to \$3 a bushel late on Tuesday on the Chicago Board of Trade, and settled back to \$2.97 at the close. Flour prices likewise jumped as much as \$1 per barrel, quotation on Tuesday being \$15.60. Big local bakers are already announcing advances.

**CAMBRIDGE TRADE BOARD**

The resignation of Russell D. Crane, for two years secretary of the Cambridge Board of Trade, was submitted yesterday to the directors, to take effect June 1. Mr. Crane leaves to accept a position as secretary of the Batavia, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce. T. M. B. Hicks Jr. was elected to succeed Mr. Crane.

## FRENCH ENVOYS ARE WELCOMED IN PHILADELPHIA

Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani Salute the Liberty Bell and Pay Homage to Independence Hall as Birthplace of Liberty

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.— Marshal Joffre, former Premier Viviani and each member of the French war commission kissed the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall today. There was absolute silence as the men tiptoed forward and bent toward the historic relic of America's freedom. Not a word nor cheer shattered the simple impressiveness of the scene. As the commissioners paid homage to Independence Hall, M. Viviani hailed it as the "birthplace of the liberty of the world."

From Broad Street Station through flag-bedecked and closely packed lines of people, the French visitors were escorted to the room wherein the Declaration of Independence was signed. "It never has been the privilege of a Frenchman to visit this historic spot on a happier occasion," said M. Viviani. "It is a consecration of the union of liberty between the allied nations. For here was born the liberty of the world."

Passing from the Declaration room, the party stood in silence a moment before the Liberty Bell. Marshal Joffre first stepped forward, and kissed it. Leaving the hall, M. Viviani shook Mayor Smith's hand as a token of fidelity and kissed his cheek as an evidence of international affection between France and America.

Marshal Joffre was presented with a silver mounted marshal's baton, made from a piece of rafter from Independence Hall. He thanked the city in a brief speech. Turning to M. Viviani, he jokingly remarked: "See, I have now a piece of real independence."

Leaving Independence Hall, the procession stopped opposite the Betsy Ross house, birthplace of the Stars and Stripes. The Frenchmen stood and saluted. Memorial wreaths were laid on Benjamin Franklin's grave. They paused to salute Joan of Arc's statue.

On the journey from southern Illinois, through Indiana and Ohio, members of France's war mission yesterday received a hearty welcome at Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Richmond, Ind., Urbana and Columbus, O.

The day of ovations and receptions came to a close early last evening in Ohio's State capital, where the distinguished Frenchmen stopped for a little more than an hour, arriving shortly before 6 o'clock. Mayor George J. Karp, State officials and others met the visitors and escorted them to the State House, where they were presented to Gov. James M. Cox and other State and city officials.

**New York's Welcome**

Official Reception at City Hall for French Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The city is ready to welcome Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani and the other members of the French commission. When they arrive late this afternoon, they will be escorted from the Battery up Broadway to City Hall by Squadron A and a special mounted police detail. At the

official reception in City Hall the speakers will be Mayor Mitchell, Joseph H. Choate, Marshal Joffre, and M. Viviani. On its conclusion, the guests will be escorted up Fifth Avenue to the Henry C. Frick residence at Seventieth Street, their headquarters during their stay here. No function is planned for this evening.

## BRITISH MISSION TO STAY ANOTHER WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The British mission, it is learned, has expressed to the State Department the feeling that they ought to return to England after the reception in New York.

The department, however, earnestly requested the mission to return here from New York for at least another week of conferences and they have consented. They will leave for New York on Friday, returning Sunday.

## PLEA TO REDUCE USE OF WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official crop estimates made public Tuesday by the Department of Agriculture show that all the allied countries, including the United States, will face a bread shortage unless unprecedented efforts are made to reduce the consumption of wheat.

Holding that the United States wheat crop will be hardly sufficient for the needs of this country, the department advocates more general use of cornmeal as an immediate sacrifice that can be made by every family to aid in defeating the menace of German autocracy.

## NATIONAL GUARD AS AN ARMY BASIS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An appeal for patriotic service and devotion to the nation in its hour of need, made on Tuesday night by Colonel Roosevelt before the Kings County Republican committee in Brooklyn, evoked great enthusiasm.

"The only wise and patriotic course to follow in connection with the National Guard," said Colonel Roosevelt, "is to use each National Guard regiment as a basis and framework for a regiment of United States volunteers. Under these circumstances, all the officers and enlisted men who are fit to go, or who ought to be asked to go, would be transferred into the new volunteer organization, making a skeleton or framework organization which would then be filled out either by draft or by volunteering, as necessity might demand. In this manner we would leave in the State those who ought never to be asked to go out of the State or to perform other than the ordinary State duty, and we would use the men who ought to go as a nucleus on which to build a regiment fitted to render the most efficient service in war."

**SPANISH AMERICAN POETS**

A talk on "Some Spanish American Poets," was given by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell yesterday afternoon at the Eliot Church, Newton, at a union meeting of the women's societies of several local churches. All the teachers in the city had been invited, and there was a large attendance. Much interest was shown, as Spanish American poetry was a new field to almost all. Mrs. Bertha S. Papazian read some of Miss Blackwell's translations from Dario, Chocano, Najera and Urbina, and Miss Mary Clark sang Spanish songs. Miss Josephine French presided.

## SHIPPERS WILL COMBAT PLEA OF RAILROADS

State Commissioners Preparing Case Against an Increase of Freight Rates—Will Cite Great Volume of Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The railroads brought heavy reinforcements of reserves before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Tuesday to repeat their declaration that a 15 per cent increase of freight rates all over the country is absolutely necessary, and that it is not really enough to cover the decrease in net earnings due to "an endless chain of advancing costs" of labor and material. A number of railroad presidents and other executives appeared yesterday and more are scheduled to appear.

Beginning May 23, shippers, state railroad commissioners and others viewing the question from the other side will begin presentation of the case against the increase. The state commissioners held a meeting on Tuesday evening to consider their plans for combating the roads. Big points which will be pressed against the roads probably will be the tremendous increases in volume and intensity of freight traffic on practically all lines, the profitability of this business and the great opportunities for economies existing for the railroads.

## NEW LIQUOR BILL OFFERED IN HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Blanton today introduced a bill in the House which provided for the suspension of manufacture and all traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes during the time the United States may be engaged in war. The bill further provides that violations of the act shall be fined not more than \$2000 and imprisoned for not more than two years and for a second violation imprisoned for not more than five years. A clause in the bill, designed to prevent waste and to promote cooperation with preparedness plans, provides that it shall be lawful for all intoxicating liquors now in existence to be redistilled into alcohol for manufacture of explosives or other military, industrial or technical purposes.

pose under permission of the secretary of war, provided that when liquor in bond is redistilled the tax thereon shall be waived under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

## BANK COLLECTION FEE IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A proposed amendment to the Federal reserve act to permit member or nonmember Federal reserve banks to charge a fee for collections was opposed in the Senate today. Discussion came on an amendment presented by Senator Hardwick of Georgia, carrying with it the approval of the National Bankers Association, but the opposition of the Federal Reserve Board. A similar amendment was defeated on a point of order in the House.

Presenting the views of the National Bankers Association, Senator Hardwick declared passage of the amendment would cause hundreds of State banks and trust companies to join the reserve system. He declared it essential to aid in marshaling the Nation's financial resources for protection during the war.

## STEAMSHIP COMPANY SUED FOR \$1,250,000

A libel for \$1,250,000 for breach of charter was filed in the United States District Court today by the New England Coke & Coal Company against the Coastwise Steamship Company, owners of the steamer Coastwise. The libellants allege that the Coastwise was chartered in March, 1913, for five years to carry coal for 65 cents a ton from Baltimore and 55 cents a ton from Hampton Roads to Boston. Subsequently, the rates were increased to 80 and 70 cents respectively.

It is alleged that the Coastwise Company carried out the provisions of the charter to April 25, 1917, when it refused to take any more coal. The coke company alleges that it is unable to obtain tonnage at the charter rate. The Coastwise is one of the fleet of vessels sold to the Consolidation Coal Company of Baltimore by the Coastwise Steamship Company.

**BOSTON GIRLS' HIGH '22 CLASS**

Boston Girls' High School class of '22 held its annual dinner at the Women's City Club last night. Mrs. David A. Ellis retired as president after 10 years of service, and Mrs. Hattie L. Gates was elected her successor. Those who responded to toasts were Mrs. Mabel Taylor Ellis, Miss Katherine G. Garrity and Mrs. Alice Chesley Clapp.

**Jamerson Clothes Shops**  
BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA—1435 Chestnut ST. LOUIS—6th and Olive  
CLEVELAND—4th and Euclid CINCINNATI—3th and Vine  
INDIANAPOLIS—Washington and Meridian

## Think It Over!

You know that a large part of the purchase price paid for your clothes goes for the "overhead" expense of high first-floor rents; free deliveries; collections; bad debts and expensive organization. By the elimination of this unnecessary expense, the JAMERSON CLOTHES SHOPS save you money and is able to offer usual

**\$25, \$20 & \$18 Values**  
**Suits and Topcoats**  
Always for \$15

Silk-lined Full Dress Suits..... \$15  
Silk-lined Business Suits.....  
Quarter-lined English Suits.....  
Silk-lined Topcoats.....  
Quarter Silk-lined Topcoats.....  
\$18, \$20 and \$25 Qualities, Always

SAVE THE DIFFERENCE

**The New Plan of Clothes Selling**

gives you the benefit of the quantity buying of a chain store system and the elimination of all superfluous expense. There are no high first-floor rents; no free deliveries; no charge accounts or bad debts; no floormen or window trimmers; no reduction sales. This economic policy enables you to save \$5 to \$10.

**Jamerson Clothes Shops**  
"OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE"

Third Floor  
Dexter Bldg.  
453 Washington Street  
In the center of the shopping district between Winter St. and Temple Place.

OTHER STORES:  
PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY,  
CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND.

Take Elevator Save \$5 to \$10

OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.

**"My housework is lots easier**  
since hubby painted this old kitchen floor with

**Low Brothers** Hard Drying  
Floor Paint

All I need to do is go over it with my dust mop and it looks clean as a pin.  
Hard Drying Floor Paint is made in a variety of attractive colors. Ask for complete color card.

**BURDITT & WILLIAMS COMPANY**  
Builders and General Hardware  
95 Summer Street, Boston. Tel. Beach 6699.

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95 Summer Street, Boston. Tel. Beach 6699.

**Kellogg's**  
**Krumbles**  
All Wheat  
Ready to Eat

Many Children in the course of time cease to relish milk—but most mothers nowadays have learned that a taste for it is restored to the little folks in a dish of Krumbles

Look for this signature  
H. H. Kellogg

4-245

## Oranges for the Children

Twenty Million Now Shipped Daily

Sunkist Oranges come in ten sizes—all uniformly good regardless of the size. Now there are millions of the smaller sizes on sale at retail stores everywhere. It is California's biggest crop of Sunkist and prices are not high.

Give the children more oranges and vegetables and less meat. Let them have this delicious wholesome fruit, a food they always relish.

They are thin-skinned, sweet and juicy. For their keen enjoyment don't let your children go without oranges. Your grocer has these oranges in abundance at attractive prices. Order now.

## Sunkist

Uniformly Good Oranges

California Fruit Growers Exchange.  
A Co-operative Non-Profit Organization of 8,000 Growers.  
Los Angeles, Cal.



## DECREASE NOTED IN REVENUE OF EASTERN ROADS

B. & M. Minority Stockholders  
Indorse Action of Receiver  
Hustis in Favoring Increase of  
15 Per Cent in Freight Rates

Statistics showing a marked decrease in the net revenue of eastern railroads, and an increase in those of the South and West, were produced at the meeting of the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association yesterday, at which resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of Receiver James H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine, in appearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission and favoring an increase of 15 per cent in freight rates.

The resolutions contained a statement that unless the rates were granted, the Boston & Maine might have to be sold at auction and the stock wiped out completely. Counsel for the association was authorized to support the petition for a freight increase not only before the Interstate Commerce Commission, but before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and the so-called Newlands Committee of Congress.

It was stated that southern and western members of Congress were opposing any increase in freight rates in those sections of the country, but that the senators and representatives in the East were not making any special effort to have them adopted, and that a number of business organizations in the East were opposing them. The tables of railroad earnings and expenses, taken from the published reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, showed that in the month of March, 1917, as compared with the same month in 1916, the eastern railroads suffered losses of \$285 a mile in net revenue, while the southern and western railroads made gains of \$16 and \$2 respectively in net revenue for each mile of road operated. In the three months ending March 31, 1917, as compared with the same period in 1916, the eastern railroads were behind \$453 a mile in net revenue, while the southern railroads increased \$189 and the western \$102 per mile.

The comparative tables for March, 1916 and 1917, representing returns from 114 out of 185 railroads, follow:

UNITED STATES	
1917	1916
Ave miles oper.....	146,388
Oper rev.....	\$197,496,218
Oper exp.....	139,205,529
Net rev.....	58,290,689
Rev per mile.....	1,329
Exp per mile.....	851
Net rev per mile.....	378

EASTERN RAILROADS	
1917	1916
Ave miles oper.....	28,497
Oper rev.....	\$69,891,722
Oper exp.....	53,855,459
Net rev.....	15,964,253
Rev per mile.....	2,449
Exp per mile.....	1,890
Net rev per mile.....	359

SOUTHERN RAILROADS	
1917	1916
Ave miles oper.....	39,789
Oper rev.....	\$45,273,064
Oper exp.....	30,237,461
Net rev.....	15,035,603
Rev per mile.....	1,138
Exp per mile.....	760
Net rev per mile.....	378

WESTERN RAILROADS	
1917	1916
Ave miles oper.....	78,655
Oper rev.....	\$79,402,432
Oper exp.....	24,269,835
Net rev.....	1,017
Rev per mile.....	706
Exp per mile.....	311
Net rev per mile.....	395

For the three months ending March 31, 1916 and 1917 the comparative tables are as follows:

UNITED STATES	
1917	1916
Oper rev.....	\$543,461,045
Oper exp.....	396,854,410
Net rev.....	146,606,635
Rev per mile.....	3,710
Exp per mile.....	2,709
Net rev per mile.....	1,001

EASTERN RAILROADS	
1917	1916
Oper rev.....	\$189,406,297
Oper exp.....	152,212,269
Net rev.....	37,194,028
Rev per mile.....	5,634
Exp per mile.....	5,335
Net rev per mile.....	1,304

SOUTHERN RAILROADS	
1917	1916
Oper rev.....	\$129,108,681
Oper exp.....	86,847,124
Net rev.....	42,461,557
Rev per mile.....	3,245
Exp per mile.....	2,178
Net rev per mile.....	1,067

WESTERN RAILROADS	
1917	1916
Oper rev.....	\$224,946,067
Oper exp.....	157,985,913
Net rev.....	66,960,154
Rev per mile.....	2,877
Exp per mile.....	2,021
Net rev per mile.....	856

## WALKS OF FIELD AND FOREST CLUB

The Field and Forest Club announces a number of walks to be conducted during the month of May. Tomorrow there will be a walk to the Arnold Arboretum to view the Prunus and Forsythia, starting at 6 p. m. from the Forest Hills railroad station. There will be two cross-country walks during the month, the first being at Dedham, on May 12, the party leaving the South Station on the 1:49 train, and the second on May 19, will include a road walk around the Hilltop Edges of Arlington, this being divided into two walks of four miles each.

Another walk to the Arnold Arboretum to view the lilacs will be taken on May 24, the party leaving the Forest Hills railroad station at 6 p. m. On May 26 there will be a seven-mile walk from Needham Junction to Cat Rock, and the party will return home by train from Needham Junction or trolley via Newton or Forest Hills.

On May 30 a walk will be taken to the summit of Mt. Wachusett, about two or three miles from Princeton. The party will leave Boston from the South Station May 29 on the 5 p. m. train for Worcester, and will arrive in Princeton about 7:04 p. m., where

arrangements have been made for lodging and breakfast at the Princeton Inn. Early the next day the party will take the walk to the summit of Mt. Wachusett, where it will join at lunch time with another party, which will leave Boston early that morning. A patriotic social will be held by the club on May 14 at 304 Pierce Building, under the direction of Miss Lois E. Bramer.

## NEGROES WANT TRAINING CAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Establishment of an officers' reserve training camp for Negroes, so that Negro regiments in the new Federal Army may be commanded by officers of the race, is being urged upon Congress. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who was recently waited upon by a central committee of Negro college men, has presented their request to the Senate. The following memoranda contain part of the facts upon which the plea for Negro officers is based, having been submitted to Senator Gallinger by the committee:

"The Negro, as ever, loyal and patriotic, is anxious to do his full share in the defense and support of his country in its fight for democracy. The Negro welcomes the opportunity of contributing his full quota to the Federal Army now being organized. He feels very strongly that these Negro troops should be officered by their own men.

"Fourteen officers' training camps are to be opened on May 14, 1917, to provide officers for the new Federal Army. No officers are to be commissioned unless they receive training in one of these 14 training camps. The War Department has stated that it is impracticable to admit Negroes to the 14 established camps.

"The Negro is to furnish his proportionate quota in this Army. It seems just that competent and intelligent Negroes should have the opportunity to lead these troops. One thousand Negro college students and graduates have already pledged themselves to enter such a training camp immediately. Records of Negro officers and troops warrant the provision for Negro officers to lead Negro troops."

## MOUNTAIN HOME FOR INTERNEED GERMANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Labor Wilson on Tuesday completed arrangements for the permanent internment of the officers and sailors of the German ships in United States ports over which the Federal Government assumed jurisdiction upon the declaration of war. He has rented a 500-acre tract in the mountains of western North Carolina, between Asheville and Hendersonville, improved with modern housing equipment sufficient to accommodate 3000 persons.

The first detail of 50 or 100 men will leave the detention camp at Ellis Island for North Carolina this week, and will be followed by others as rapidly as the camp can be put in condition to receive them. Secretary Wilson expects that necessity will soon arise for the establishment of additional camps of similar nature.

## ACQUITTAL IN I. W. W. WASHINGTON CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—After a trial lasting nine full weeks, Thomas H. Tracy, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, who was accused of complicity in the murder of the deputy sheriff at Everett, Washington on November 5, last, has been acquitted. The jury was out 22 hours and on the first ballot stood eight for acquittal.

For various reasons, acceptable to the court, it was decided to change the venue to King County, from Everett which is in Snohomish County, and that was the reason it was held in this city. There are 72 other members of the I. W. W. in jail and Prosecutor Black announces that he will release them in groups, possibly holding some of them for trial.

## RINTELEN KNOWN AS EDWARD CATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The assertion that he had told Capt. Franz Rintelen his plans to stop the export of war supplies from this country to the Entente Allies "were the height of folly" and doomed to failure, was made on the witness stand Tuesday by Andrews D. Meloy at the trial of the German naval officer and seven others charged with conspiring to foment strikes in munitions factories in 1915. Meloy, who described himself as a financial expert, said he met Rintelen in June, 1915, when he had rented desk room in his offices through a sub-tenant. His attention was first directed to Rintelen, who was known as Edward Cates, through great activity at his desk in clipping newspaper articles on munition strikes and the work of Labor's National Peace Council.

## WAR MEASURES ARE GIVEN PREFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Both houses of Congress are side-tracking practically all measures which have no bearing on the war preparedness program and are endeavoring to dispose of the minor war measures as quickly as possible in order to give more time

for threshing out main parts of the war program.

Two important bills which were to be reported out this week by House committees were: The Lever Food Control Bill, which practically makes the President a food dictator, and the huge War Revenue Bill, which comes before the House today, and if Administration plans are carried out, will outline the raising of \$1,800,000,000 by means of taxes on various commodities.

The Army Selection Bill contains sections that are occasioning considerable debate by Senate and House conferees; and it is possible that a report on the measure will be delayed for several days. The House began yesterday consideration of an Administration measure designed to increase the enlisted personnel of the Navy from 93,000 men to 150,000 men and the marine corps from 17,000 to 30,000 men.

One thing has been decided by House floor leaders, however, and that is that the purpose of the House in considering only strictly war measures will be observed to the letter, even if general important bills must be held over until next session.

## LIBERTY BOND MAY BE BOUGHT AS LOW AS \$100

Largest Denomination Is Placed  
at \$100,000—To Fall Due in  
30 Years, With Government  
Option to Redeem in 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After conferences on Tuesday and this morning, Secretary McAdoo will announce the details of the forthcoming issue of \$2,000,000,000 of "Liberty bonds." It is expected that the smallest denomination of the bonds will be \$100 and the largest \$100,000, and that 2 to 5 per cent will be payable at the time of subscription, the balance in installments, perhaps 30 days apart. The

bonds will probably be made to fall due in 30 years, with the option of the Government to redeem them in 15.

Those participating in the conferences with Secretary McAdoo on Tuesday were Vice-Governor Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Oscar T. Crosby, George R. Cooksey, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Lewis B. Franklin, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America.

Free advertising for the Liberty Loan bonds, and a flood of subscriptions to them were offered to the Treasury Department yesterday.

The total offers tabulated up to Tuesday night were over \$472,000,000. New York City leads with nearly \$79,000,000, and Chicago is second with nearly \$12,000,000. Detroit and Cincinnati follow, and Boston is fifth with \$3,700,000 in subscriptions offered. The total of subscriptions offered on Tuesday was over \$120,000,000.

The National Advertising Advisory Board, representing 16,000 advertisers, offered its services to the Government in connection with marketing the bonds, and Barron G. Collier, presi-

dent of Street Railways Advertising, which is stated to control about 86 per cent of the street-car advertising in the United States, offered to furnish free cards and space for advertising the loan. Both offers were accepted by Secretary McAdoo.

## MISSION TO RUSSIA GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

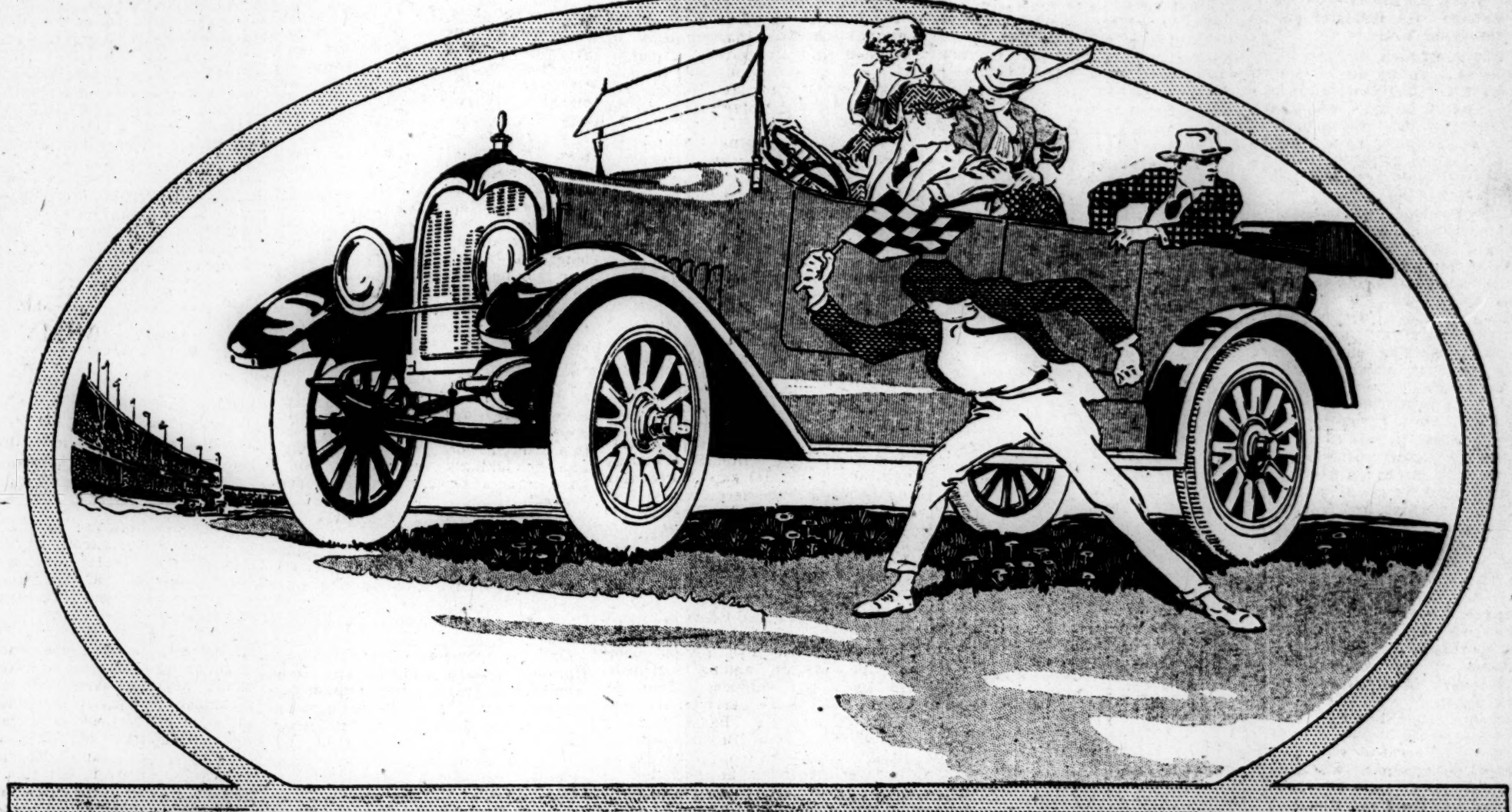
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The engineering commission, some of the members of which leave for Russia today, called on Tuesday at the White House for final instructions. President Wilson outlined to the commission what the Russian Government needs in the way of assistance in reestablishing her railway system. The American commission will aid in completing perhaps the greatest railroad system in the world, the proposed trans-Siberian Railway, to run from Port Arthur to Vladivostok. The commission, it is understood, will leave for a western port, whence they will depart for Russia. John F. Stevens will head the commission.

## AUTOISTS TO STOP FOR STREET CARS

An important law affecting the use of motor vehicles and signed recently by Governor McCall, is the act requiring operators to keep their machines at least eight feet away from the running-board or outer step of street cars when they have stopped to allow passengers to alight or embark.

The measure enacted is an amendment to existing law governing the operation of motor vehicles. Operators are not required to keep away eight feet at places where there are marked areas. Neither must they keep without the mentioned distance, if they are requested to do otherwise by a traffic officer.

The Legislature by an overwhelming vote rejected a bill to "let down the bars" for drunken automobile drivers. Another measure rejected provided that all applicants for licenses to operate motor vehicles be required to pass a practical road test in the operation of motor vehicles, before they are considered qualified to receive a license.



# The Real Greatness of the Maxwell Is in Its Perfected Mechanism

*Mechanical perfection has made the Maxwell the endurance champion of the world—the most economical car to run—a source of complete satisfaction to 200,000 Maxwell owners.*

Let's consider the Maxwell first as a piece of machinery.  
—for that's what a real automobile is—a machine.

Fancy upholstery, enamel, a highly polished instrument board are excellent things.

—but they don't make a great motor car.

Motor-car merit depends, first, last and always, on mechanical construction, —on the parts that are hidden from your view.

The Maxwell has grace of form and line—travels easily—is roomy and comfortable.

—a novice knows that—it's obvious.

But, let us pick the car to pieces and see what you actually get for your money.

### The Sturdy, Masterful Chassis

In the first place, there is one—and only one—Maxwell chassis.  
—and that chassis not an experiment,  
—not the whim of some designer who craves a reputation for being different or original.

Nobody is permitted to tinker with that one Maxwell model,  
—no smart ideas are allowed to swerve it from its course of development, refinement, perfection along the known, proved, time-tried principles of automobile construction.

### The Maxwell Engine is the Embodiment of Efficiency and Power

The Maxwell engine is a concrete manifestation of efficiency and power brought up to an almost unbelievable point of perfection.

It has much of the velvety smoothness characteristic of the motors in high-priced cars.

—plus power, economy, reliability and simplicity.

This marvelous motor is daily taking Maxwells over tens of thousands of miles of the hardest sort of going at an average cost of only \$6 to \$8 a month.

One of these Maxwell engines—just like the one your Maxwell will have—went for 44 days and nights without stopping, carrying a Maxwell over all kinds of roads, in all kinds of weather, at a rate of 25 miles an hour, on 22 miles per gallon of gasoline.

### Some Other Mechanical Factors That Make the Maxwell Great

The Maxwell axles stand up like the foundations of a mighty sky-scraper, —they are designed, forged, heat-treated and built complete in our own factories.

The Maxwell transmission—noiseless, self-lubricating, trouble-proof—is the height of mechanical common sense and surety.

The Maxwell clutch—running in oil, simple, smooth, wear-proof—has an efficiency greater than that of any other car, no matter how high-priced.

Besides—each part of the Maxwell chassis is made of only the finest metal that can be procured.

—and then only after the material has been subjected to the most rigid tests known to science.

### Buy the Car That Stands the Test

Don't buy a car on looks, but find out just what is inside it—if the vital parts of the car are mechanically right.

The more you study the Maxwell the more certain you will be, as we are, that the Maxwell is the world's greatest motor car value.

Come to our sales rooms and let us prove to you that the Maxwell is mechanically right.

Roadster, \$650; Touring Car, \$665; Cabriolet, \$865; Town Car, \$915; Sedan, \$985; completely equipped, including electric starter and lights. All prices f. o. b. Detroit.



C. E. FAY COMPANY  
867 Boylston Street, Boston

Service Station, 390 Newbury Street

Providence Branch, 163 Broad Street





## UNITED STATES WAR REVENUE BILL REPORT

(Continued from page one)

person, corporation, partnership or association for advertising or advertising space other than in newspapers and periodicals.

The second-class postage section says: "After June 1 next the zone system applicable to parcel post shall apply to second-class mail matter, with rates of postage 2 cents a pound or fraction when for delivery within the first or second zones; 4 cents within fourth or fifth, 5 cents within sixth or seventh, and 6 cents for delivery within the eighth zone. It is provided, however, that postage on daily newspapers when deposited in a letter carrier office, for delivery by its carriers, shall be the same as at present; copies now entitled to free circulation in the mails within the county of publication shall retain that privilege, and the Postmaster-General may require publishers to separate for zones in mailing. Newspapers mailed to subscribers from an office other than that of publication shall pay the same rate as if mailed from its office. Religious, educational, agricultural, labor or fraternal publications, issued without profit, shall pay 1 1/2 cents per pound irrespective of zone."

New taxes proposed in the bill include: Insurance—Life policies, 8 cents on each \$100 or fraction, except industrial or weekly plans, which are taxed 40 per cent of the first weekly premium; marine, inland and fire, 1 cent on each dollar or fraction of the premium charged; casualty, 1 cent for each dollar of premium. Reinsurance and purely cooperative or mutual insurance companies or associations are exempted. Effective June 1 next.

Railroads—Freight bills, 3 per cent; passenger tickets, 10 per cent on tickets above 25 cents, except on commutation tickets on which, after expiring the first 25 cents, 50 cents to be charged on each \$5 worth; express rates, 10 per cent on amount paid; seats, berths or staterooms on railroads or water lines, 10 per cent. Effective June 1 next.

Pipe Lines—Oil, etc., 5 per cent on charges imposed.

Electrical Power for Heat and Light—Five per cent of amount paid for electric power. Effective June 1.

Telephone and Telegraph—Five per cent of amount paid for telephone service by subscribers, exclusive of toll or long distance calls; 5 cents on each toll message by telephone or telegraph for which 15 cents or more is charged, only one payment to be required regardless of different lines used for same message, dispatch or conversation.

The following taxes on manufacturers or importers are imposed:

Automobiles—Five per cent on manufacturers' selling price.

Cosmetics and Proprietary Medicines—Five per cent on manufacturers' selling price.

Musical Instruments—Five per cent on those costing over \$10.

Jewelry—Five per cent of selling price.

Motion Picture Films—One-half cent per linear foot (not exposed) sold by manufacturer or importer; (ready for projection), sold or leased by manufacturer, producer or importer, 1 cent per linear foot.

Yachts, Pleasure Boats, Motor Boats—5 per cent of price sold.

Chewing Gum or substitute therefor, Imported—5 per cent of selling price.

The amusement tax is 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction paid for admission, applying to charges remitted in the cases of persons admitted free.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," 8:10.

Conley—"The Case of Rebellious Susan," 8:10.

Hollis—"Treasure Island," 8.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.

Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.

Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05.

Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Conley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

except bona fide employees. Places where the maximum charge of admission is 5 cents, or where the proceeds of the place admitted to are for religious or charitable purposes, are exempt.

Clubs would be taxed 10 per cent of dues on membership fees (except initiation fees), the members individually to pay the tax. This is effective June 1 and the club receiving the payments or fees is required to collect the tax from the person so admitted and make the return.

### War Tax Hearings

Senate to Begin Discussion in Advance of Receipt of Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hearings on the war-tax bill are to be started on Friday by the Senate Finance Committee. Public sessions will be held on Friday, Saturday and Monday, according to the program which was mapped out by the committee on Tuesday.

The Senate committee is to begin hearings in advance of the formal receipt by the upper branch of the House bill, so as to prevent unnecessary delay in placing the measure before the Senate for consideration.

The hearings on Friday will be on war income tax, war excess profits tax, war tax on beverages, war tax on tobacco, etc.

Hearings on Saturday will be on war tax on facilities furnished by public utilities, advertising and insurance, war tax on manufacturers, including automobiles, musical instruments, moving picture films, pleasure boats, cosmetics, chewing gum, etc., war tax on admissions to places of amusement and dues to clubs.

### New Tax Proposed

Bill Introduced in Congress to Avoid Income Tax Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill introduced by Representative Ramseyer, designed to increase the revenue, provides that for the present calendar year and each year thereafter during which the United States is at war and until all indebtedness and expenses incurred on account of the war are fully paid, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the total net income of every individual, or in case of a non-resident alien, the total net income received from all sources within the United States, an additional income tax of 10 per cent per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds \$10,000, but does not exceed \$20,000 then 15 per cent, 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 40 per cent, 50 per cent, 98 per cent, the percentage varying with each income increase of \$20,000 except in the case of the 98 per cent levy, which the bill provides shall be placed upon incomes exceeding \$150,000.

This tax, the measure provides, shall be imposed in lieu of the additional income tax provided for in section 1, of "an act to increase the revenue" approved last year.

STEPS TO TAKE CALF ISLANDS

Petitions for the condemnation of Calf and Little Calf islands among the outer islands of Boston Harbor for military purposes were filed today in the United States District Court by George W. Anderson, United States District Attorney. These islands are among the so-called Brewster group situated between North and South channels leading into Boston Harbor.

Calf Island has been the summer home of Benjamin P. Cheney for several years, and has well appointed houses, one of cement construction. Little Calf Island contains a few fishermen's huts. Calf Island contains about one acre of land and Little Calf is considerably smaller.

GULF FLORIDA RECEIVER

PENSACOLA, Fla.—The Federal Court has appointed F. E. Dewey of Boston operating receiver and P. D. Beall of Pensacola Company receiver of the Gulf Florida-Alabama Railway Company.

### REAL ESTATE

Joseph J. McSweeney has sold to Eleanor A. Bremer, the mercantile property at 60-62 Fulton Street, corner of Brick Alley, in the market district, consisting of 1400 square feet of land and a four-story brick building having a total assessment, before alterations, of \$25,900, of which \$23,800 is on the land. The property is now leased for a term of years. The purchaser bought for investment. In part payment Theodore G. Bremer has deeded to Joseph J. McSweeney about 70,000 square feet of land on the east and west sides of Oakland Street, in West Watertown, Mass., having a valuation of about \$5000; also two lots containing about 7592 square feet on the northeastern side of Queensbury and Kilmarnock streets, in the Fenway, Back Bay, assessed for \$3100. The purchaser has taken title for future improvement. Henry D. Bennett, 85 Water Street, was the broker.

### SOUTH AND NORTH ENDS

Thomas F. Maguire has sold the 4 1/2-story brick dwelling house at 25 Tyler Street to William Bane. The total assessed value is \$7900, of which \$4700 is on 1105 square feet of land. The new owner buys for improvement.

Julia M. Moran et al. have sold to Sarkis N. Lesher et al. the 3 1/2-story brick dwelling house 111 Tyler Street, near Oak Street. Total assessed value is \$5100, of which \$2900 is on 1365 square feet of land.

A. Dudley Dowd has sold his 2 1/2-story brick dwelling house at 75 Oak Street to William H. Sullivan. The new owner owns the adjoining lot and buys to improve his property. Total assessed value is \$3900, of which \$1700 is on 852 square feet of land.

The estate of William K. Porter has sold the brick store and tenement building 47 Salem Street to Jacob Heller. The total assessed value is \$19,500, of which \$17,600 is on 1350 square feet of land. Purchaser will improve this property by erecting a big building. The price paid was above the assessed value. J. H. Brennan, 60 State Street, was the broker in these sales.

Papers have gone to record today from Samuel Margolis to Rosie Stowlow, transferring title to three parcels of property in the South End district, situated at 635 to 643 Harrison Avenue, consisting of two four-story brick houses and two 3 1/2-story brick houses standing on 3853 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$16,000 of which \$7200 applies on the land. The same grantor has sold to Rosie Stowlow a three-story brick house and 1176 square feet of land at 609-611 Harrison Avenue, taxed on \$3500 with \$1800 of that amount land value.

Alexander Rose Jr. takes title from Louis Rosenthal to the 4 1/2-story brick house and 2375 square feet of land at 1654 Washington Street, assessed for \$6800 including \$5300 land value.

BOUGHT DORCHESTER LOTS

George W. Douse has bought a number of building lots from Stanley W. Richardson et al., fronting on Sudon and Sydney streets, Dorchester, averaging 3600 square feet each, on which he expects to erect several dwelling houses. The property carries an assessment of about \$29,000.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Ceylon St., 51, Ward 18: Joseph Verochi, J. E. Jobling; brick garage.

Moreland St., 20 rear, Ward 12: Lillian M. Pal, E. Spear; brick garage.

Atlantic Ave., 559, Ward 5: R. H. Gardner, Jr., A. H. Hepburn; alter mercantile.

## DIRECTORS PAY HIGH TRIBUTE TO HOWARD ELLIOTT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is announced at the offices of the company that at a meeting of the directors of New York, New Haven & Hartford in New York on Tuesday the following minute was unanimously adopted by rising vote:

"In accepting the resignation of Howard Elliott, the board desires to place on record its sense of his extraordinary services to the company."

"By his personal character he commanded the confidence of the stockholders and secured the good will of communities which had previously been indifferent or hostile. By his tact he prevented conflict with the public authorities of the nation and several states. Understanding the railroad business in all its aspects, he was equally at home with financiers and with legislators, with shippers and with employees."

"As a result of this many-sided ability, burdens of all kinds were thrown upon him; burdens more numerous than he anticipated when he came, and heavier than any one man could be asked to bear permanently. These complex burdens he carried with loyalty and devotion as long as was humanly possible."

"We congratulate ourselves that he does not leave us entirely; we congratulate the country that in resigning the presidency of the New Haven road he transfers his services and powers to a still wider field of public activity, to meet emergencies with which he is, by nature and training, preeminently fitted to deal."

Ernest M. Skinner indicated this morning that he considered the future of the municipal organ to be of especial interest and importance to those who are working for a greater dissemination of musical culture in the United States. It affords an economical method of making good music known besides being a center of civic activity which cannot help but uplift those who come in contact with it. This point followed a more or less technical discussion of the production and variety of organ tone, illustrated by diagrams in crayon and by an assortment of organ pipes of different sizes. In the course of his talk Mr. Skinner illustrated by means of a long row of jets of flame that sound waves proceed from the top of a pipe as well as from its mouth, although the air stream issues entirely from the mouth.

KNOWVILLE GAINS POPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Recent Tennessee legislation, authorizing the extension of the corporate limits of Knoxville, has greatly increased her population and added to her area. This sudden expansion includes in Greater Knoxville the suburban towns of Park City, Oakwood, Mountain View and Lonsdale. The population of Greater Knoxville figures about 91,000, a significant increase over the 73,346 of the Federal census taken in 1910.

MISS MARION LYONS OF NEWTON won the sophomore tennis championship at Simmons College yesterday by defeating Miss Anna Stolzenbach in two sets 6-3, 6-3. Miss Lyons will play the senior class championship at a tournament Saturday. Officers for the Mandolin Club for next year are Misses Ada Brewster of Andover, manager, and Vera Mercereau of Somerville, leader. The results of the Dramatic Club and athletic association elections will be announced today.

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The college entrance board papers in French and German will be the subject of discussion at the fourteenth annual meeting of the New England Modern Language Association which will be held in Jacob Sleeper Hall next Saturday at 10 a. m. Joseph S. Ford of Phillips Exeter Academy will preside. After the report of Secretary-Treasurer Samuel M. Waxman of Boston University, a discussion will be carried on concerning the French and German examination papers submitted to the college entrance board. Prof. Donald Clive Stuart of Princeton

SCHOOL CHANGE ANNOUNCED

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—At a meeting of the school committee last night Burr J. Merriam, superintendent of schools of Marblehead, was unanimously elected superintendent of schools to succeed I. Freeman Hall, who has held the position 22 years and has reached the age of retirement. Mr. Merriam has held his present position five years and is a graduate of the Teachers College of New York and of the Oneonta Normal School. He is to assume his duties here July 1, at a salary of \$2500.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Miss Marion Lyons of Newton won the sophomore tennis championship at Simmons College yesterday by defeating Miss Anna Stolzenbach in two sets 6-3, 6-3. Miss Lyons will play the senior class championship at a tournament Saturday. Officers for the Mandolin Club for next year are Misses Ada Brewster of Andover, manager, and Vera Mercereau of Somerville, leader. The results of the Dramatic Club and athletic association elections will be announced today.

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### SHIPPING NEWS

Arrivals at the South Boston fish pier today included the schooner Sadie Nunan with 30,000 pounds of tilapia, the second trip of that fish to be landed here within as many days. Dealers sold the fish at 5 to 6 cents per pound wholesale. Groundfish arrivals: Schooners J. M. Marshall 45,500 pounds, James & Esther 20,800, Olivia Sears 2200, Waldo L. Streams 81,000, Reading 23,500, Josephine De Costa 45,000, and Delphine Cabral 21,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7.50, steak cod \$7.25@10.25, market cod \$5@6, pollock \$6.75, large hake \$6.50, small hake \$5, and cusk \$5@6.

Gill netters landed heavy trips of fresh fish at Gloucester today, the total receipts not being compiled until later in the day than usual. The schooner Killarney, built for Capt. Martin Welsh, was launched successfully, and is to be fitted out for mackerel fishing in time to enter the Cape Shore cruise about June 1.

Guards are watching the 31 Chinese members of the crew of the British steamer Batiscan, and the 23 Chinese on the British steamer Arrino, today, to prevent desertions in violation of the Chinese exclusion act. Special vigilance is maintained owing to the recent escape of Hun Lo from the Japanese steamer Tansan Maru, who has not yet been apprehended.

Cunard Line names for vessels which have always been selected to end in "ia" are being changed, and those now building in United States shipyards are to be named War Victory, War Baron, War Knight, and War Captain, among other titles.

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## KINDERGARTEN UNION CONSIDERS SUBJECT OF ART

Delegates of International Society to Hear an Address by Walter Sargent of Chicago and Hear Committee Report

Art is the subject to be considered by the International Kindergarten Union at the general meeting, to be held this evening in the Arlington Street Church. The address on "Art for Little Children," will be given by Walter Sargent of Chicago University. Miss Julia Wade Abbott, chairman of the committee on graphic arts, will present the report of that committee, and the Whitmore Trio will give a program of music.

There are 463 public and 1552 private kindergartens in the United States of America. Together they provide for only 12 per cent of our boys and girls," was reported by the chairman of the committee of the union in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Education at this morning's session in the Mt. Vernon church. The kindergarten is a vital factor in American education. It ought to become a part of the public school system of every city, town and village in the country," the commissioner of Education for the United States, Dr. Philander P. Claxton, was quoted as saying.

The report stated that 1916 kindergartens were opened for the first time in 140 cities that had never had them before. Pasadena, Cal., declares itself thoroughly committed to kindergartens, believing them to be the most important single phase in all elementary education. Virginia, Minn., holds that the kindergarten is a practical necessity because it enrolls so many alien children who are unable to speak a word of English at the time they enter school. The Lincoln (Neb.) public schools pursue a definite policy of maintaining a kindergarten in all elementary schools. The results seem to justify the expenditure in every way. Prescott, Ariz., reports that children who go through the kindergarten make much better progress when they reach the first grade than those who enter from the outside without the advantage of kindergarten training.

The corresponding secretary and treasurer, Miss May Murray, reported the total receipts, exclusive of the Cooper Endowment Fund, to have been \$4683.96 and disbursements \$2569.68. Eight new branches were added to the union. One of these was in London, England, and one in North China. Maine was the youngest branch and was represented by 17 kindergartners out of a total of 50 in the State. In all the union has 129 branches in good standing. It has added 500 associate members during the year, 175 of whom are from Greater Boston.

The members are balloting for officers today on the names presented by the nominating committee of which Mrs. Mary B. Page is chairman. The list is as follows: President, Miss Stella L. Wood, Minneapolis, Minn.; first vice-president, Miss Mary C. Shute, Boston; second vice-president, Miss Anna E. Harvey, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, Miss Bessie M. Park, Des Moines, Ia.; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Miss May Murray, Springfield, Mass.; auditor, Miss Lucy Gage, Kalamazoo, Mich.

A reception will be given at the Boston Normal School this afternoon, to be followed by an informal reception and supper to all officers, delegates and associate members by the Boston Normal School Kindergarten Club and the Susan E. Blow Training School.

Tomorrow afternoon there will be a mass meeting in Tremont Temple for kindergartens and primary teachers. Tomorrow evening's meeting will be held in Huntington Hall, not in Tremont Temple as previously announced. "The Children's Hour" will be considered. Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child will sing songs and stories will be told by Miss Marie Sheddock of England, Mrs. Theodore Borst and John J. Cronan of Boston.

Musical suitable for children in the kindergarten was discussed at last evening's meeting held in Huntington Hall. The subject was presented in two papers, one by Thomas Whitney Surette of Concord, Mass., author and member of the advisory committee on music of the Boston public schools, and the other by Calvin B. Cady of Chicago, formerly of Columbia University. Compositions from the masters suitable for use in the kindergarten were given on the piano by Miss Linda Elkman. Songs appropriate for kindergarten incorporation were sung by Miss Edith Woodman.

In his paper on "Music in the Kindergarten," Mr. Surette said: "The chief difficulty in the way of musical education for children is that we are at variance as to what constitutes good music. A species kind of music for children has been in vogue in the United States and our first duty is to eradicate it. Folk songs should be substituted for the ephemeral songs of the moment. The kindergarten has been the chief sufferer from this defect."

"In the teaching of music to children we have committed the mistake of putting knowledge before experience. No child should be taught anything about music until it has experienced music through singing by ear for at least three years. The general purpose of musical instruction in the schools should be to give all children a taste for good music and the ability to understand it. Whatever technical skill in performing music can be added to this should be added."

Mr. Cady, speaking on "First Steps in Music Education," said there can be no question that from the first to

the present time music has been and is considered of vital importance by all kindergarten teachers and writers, but strangely no other subject is treated with such disregard of the necessary preparation of the teachers. So little serious thought has been given to the subject, he went on, that it does not appear to many educational workers to be a most incongruous situation that allows a student who purports to enter the training school with the smallest modicum of musical knowledge, or even with no regard to musical preparation.

Owing to the press of so many required studies in the curriculum of training schools and the tendency to further demands in this direction, Mr. Cady asked if it would not be well to require students to secure the necessary music education and culture in private study or in the schools devoted distinctly to music education.

Whatever might be its specific use in the kindergarten program, Mr. Cady declared there was need for a higher type of music material, for songs of finer quality, for pure music of intrinsic aesthetic value. He took the position that it was the function of the kindergarten to choose material which should center the child's interest, power of grasp, assimilation, enjoyment and expression of music itself. "Is it not possible," he asked, "to gather the children in small groups and sing to them with motherly familiarity gems of melody gleaned from the treasures of folk and art songs, and from the contributions the poet-musicians have made to children's song literature?"

Finally, Mr. Cady recommended that the association appoint a committee to take up a study of this question and publish the results of its work.

## BUDGET REQUIRED OF COURT CLERK

Itemization of the probable expenditures of the office of the clerk of the Suffolk County Superior Civil Court will have to be made by Francis A. Campbell, the present incumbent of that office, according to a decision made yesterday afternoon by Judge Crosby of the Supreme Judicial Court. The judge in the memorandum which he handed down said that Clerk Campbell is a county official and must conform to the requirements of the statute "so far as acting reasonably he is able to do so."

Clerk Campbell had sent to Mayor Curley's office a detailed estimate of his office expenses, amounting to about \$70,000, but had declined to estimate in detail the further expenditure of about \$385,000 required to be used by the entire court.

Mr. Campbell stated yesterday that the practical effect of Judge Crosby's decision will only require him to give details as to the estimated expenditure of \$75,000 for his office, and that he has already done without the direction of the court. The entire estimated expenses for the clerk's department for 1917 are \$385,000.

A writ of mandamus was issued against Mr. Campbell.

## SUPREME LODGE, N. E. O. P.

The Supreme Lodge, N. E. O. P., held its thirtieth annual session yesterday. These officers were elected: Supreme warden, Daniel E. Sullivan of Somerville; supreme vice-warden, Judge H. William Scott of Barre, Vt.; sitting past supreme warden, Arthur M. Willis of Melrose; supreme secretary, Daniel M. Frye of Somerville; supreme treasurer, John P. Sanborn of Newport; supreme chaplain, Miss Mary M. Doyle of Cambridge; supreme guide, William H. Fiske of Providence; supreme guardian, Miss Florence E. Fisher of Manchester; supreme sentinel, Miss Janet M. P. Henderson of North Adams; chairman supreme trustees, P. Edward Whalen of New Haven; supreme trustees, Dr. William T. Wilson of Providence and William G. Joy of Allston; chairman of supreme finance committee, George E. Howe of Worcester; chairman committee on laws, Henry W. Oakes of Auburn, Me.

## BRACKETT VOTE INCREASED

MELROSE, Mass.—As a result of the recount in Arlington, Cambridge, Melrose, Lexington, and Watertown, of the votes cast for candidates for the Constitutional Convention from the Eighth Congressional District the lead of former Governor Brackett of Arlington over former Senator Claude L. Allen of Melrose has been increased from 5 to 20 votes. The recount in the remaining five municipalities in the district will be made tonight and tomorrow.



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## WOMEN TO TAKE PLACES OF MEN CALLED TO WAR

Railroads and Other Corporations and Big Commercial Houses Making Preparations for Change in Workers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thousands of women in all parts of the United States are preparing to replace men called to the colors. Statistics indicate a rush of preparation for this big move in practically every city.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, embracing New York's subways and elevated lines, will replace its conductors and ticket agents with women, if necessary, giving preference to members of soldiers' families.

The New York public employment bureau has received applications for women to run elevators, as bell-boys and to work in railroad machine shops. The Universal Film Corporation has opened a school to teach women the mechanical and distributing ends of the business. In the National League for Women's Service schools 4563 women are learning to be chauffeurs, motorcycleists, wireless operators, and telegraphers. Cleveland street car companies are planning to employ women.

A. W. Armour, speaking for the big Chicago packers, said: "If conscription removes any considerable number of men from the packing industry it will present a serious problem. Armour & Co. employs 5000 people, 10 per cent women. Our work requires the services of men carefully trained and highly skilled. We can't expect women to do slaughtering, and while we will use them wherever possible to release men for military service, the Nation must be fed."

The Chicago Northwestern Railroad is already employing 600 women where men formerly worked. Railroads everywhere are preparing to use women. The Northern Pacific is employing them as checkers and callers. Women car cleaners are being hired by the Burlington.

Hundreds of girls are going to work as bank clerks and bookkeepers.

Portland reports that many women are ready to start farming in the Northwest wheat belt, to release men for war. The State employment bureau in Indianapolis placed 200 women last month. Big automobile companies of Indianapolis and other manufacturing cities are training women.

The Denver Opportunity School is receiving many calls for girls to do overalls and take up the machine shop work of young men. St. Louis shoe factories are ready for a quick change to feminine help.

Wisconsin University has established a "clearing house" for immediate supply of women to work at all trades.

St. Paul cafes will replace waiters with waitresses if the men are called. Women taxi chauffeurs may be used during the day in St. Paul, and men at night. The Boston Elevated road plans to hire 1500 women conductors. Big commercial houses of all kinds are quietly getting ready to replace men with women. One firm in New York expects to lose 1500 men when the selective service bill becomes effective.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN PROSPECTS REGARDED GOOD

(Continued from page one)

United States Chamber of Commerce strongly favors daylight saving as a war measure and is making an effort to have its more than 80 constituent members urge their congressmen and senators to take favorable action on the daylight saving bill.

The case for daylight saving has been helped in the United States by tables worked out by Prof. Robert W. Willson of Harvard showing the time the sun rises and sets under the proposed plan in every city or town of 20,000 inhabitants in the United States. These tables will be presented to the Senate through the Interstate Commerce Committee, probably this week.

The object of daylight saving is to substitute an hour of daylight at the

end of the day for an hour of darkness in the morning. This extra hour of light toward the end of the day will mean a saving of artificial light and will also enable more and better work to be done. People who work all day will have an added hour of daylight after the day's work to be spent in recreation or in caring for a home garden or in similar ways.

A considerable saving in coal will follow the adoption of daylight saving because less coal will be used for the production of gas and electricity used for illuminating purposes, and in view of a possible coal shortage it is felt by adherents of daylight saving that the plan should be commended as a war measure on this one account, if for no other.

The adoption of a daylight saving bill in the United States now, Mr. Filene told the subcommittee at Washington, will mean 20,000,000 extra hours a day during the summer which workers in factories and other industries could devote to food production. No opposition to the bill was voiced at the hearing, while representatives of several Chambers of Commerce appeared personally, and other organizations sent letters or telegrams. The subcommittee announced that it appreciated the businesslike way the daylight saving side of the case was presented without any waste of time, and the chairman said that an hour of daylight had certainly been saved the committee.

Professor Willson has prepared a map which shows graphically that many cities and towns in the United States are already practicing daylight saving. This map shows the division of the United States into the four standard time zones and indicates what time has been adopted by 43 principal cities and towns that are on the lines where railroad time changes one hour. Thirty of these 43 communities have adopted the earlier time, while only 13 have chosen the later hour.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has prepared a booklet advocating daylight saving, giving the advantages of the plan, answers to possible objections and statements from various authorities who favor the plan. The advantages listed in this booklet have to do chiefly with social welfare, efficiency and economy of human and material resources.

The main objection that setting clocks ahead one hour is a form of self-deception is thus answered:

"This is really not an objection to the plan itself but to the method of accomplishing it. The answer is that the whole matter of time is purely arbitrary. It is solely a matter of adjustment for the convenience of mankind. To call 9 o'clock under the proposed plan what is now 8 o'clock is simply a question of changing one arbitrary point of view for another one. The experience of men seems to indicate that the easier method of accomplishing the desired result is by changing the clock rather than by urging millions of people to change their habits."

## CAMPAIGN BRINGS IN \$19,000

In a 19 days' campaign just finished, a committee in the town of Milton, headed by Mrs. John Balch, has collected \$19,000 for the Belgian orphans' relief fund. The people of Milton, through the activity of this committee, have taken responsibility of feeding 1000 homeless children in the towns of Arts, Quereb, Lubec and Berthom, in Belgium, all in the region of Louvain. The special campaign was for raising an additional fund for the purpose of furnishing an extra meal daily for each child for one year.

## TELEPHONE RATE INQUIRY BEATEN FOR TIME BEING

Conference Committee of Massachusetts Legislature Announces Inability to Reach an Agreement on Bill and Is Discharged

The bill in the Massachusetts Legislature providing funds for an inquiry into telephone rates and service in the State has been defeated. It fell, as have other measures which were not defeated in the direct way, by the process of a dead-lock between the two branches of the Legislature over a minor feature, followed by the appointment of a conference committee, which, in turn, reported that it had failed to reach an agreement.

A new bill providing the regular budget for the Public Service Commission, is to be drawn and it is still possible to provide funds for the telephone inquiry.

Despite the fact that the Public Service Commission for two years has recommended an inquiry into telephone rates as "essential to sound public regulation" and notwithstanding that both branches of the Legislature went on record this year in favor of the inquiry, the bill containing the proposed appropriation for the work has been defeated. Supporters of the measure who have observed the proceedings on this and like propositions say it is the old story of an opposition, studiously versed in legislative methods and continually watchful and active, defeating the will of the general public.

The Public Service Commission renewed this year its recommendation that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made for an inquiry by the commission into telephone rates and service. A bill, providing a budget for the commission, including \$15,000 for telephone inquiry—an amount considered sufficient for the present—came out of the House Ways and Means Committee and passed the lower branch practically without opposition. In the Senate, the bill was referred to its Committee on Ways and Means, which struck out the appropriation for the telephone inquiry. When the bill was returned from committee, the Senate, after a lengthy debate, restored the \$15,000 telephone appropriation, thereby placing both branches on record in favor of the inquiry.

But the Senate Ways and Means Committee had made several changes of a minor character in another appropriation item in the bill, not related to the telephone inquiry, and it became necessary for the lower branch to concur in these amendments. The House declined to concur. A conference committee, composed of members of both branches of the Legislature was appointed about seven weeks ago, to consider the questions of dispute between the two branches. This committee reported yesterday that it had failed to come to an agreement. The committee was then discharged.

Since it is necessary for the Public Service Commission to have its regular appropriations, a new bill is to be drawn, and there is considerable interest as to whether the new bill will contain an appropriation for a tele-

phone inquiry as proposed by the Legislature.

The Public Service Commission, in its 1917 report to the Legislature, said in part: "In its last annual report the commission urged that it be provided with funds to enable it to undertake a thorough investigation of the whole situation with respect to telephone service and rates within the Commonwealth." This recommendation it desires to renew. The proposed investigation is, in the judgment of the commission, essential to sound public regulation. Nearly all the telephone service within the Commonwealth is supplied by one company, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

"This company controls several subsidiaries and is itself controlled, together with many other similar companies throughout the United States, by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which also controls the Western Electric Company, a corporation engaged in the manufacture of telephone instruments and apparatus and the medium through which the affiliated telephone companies secure practically all their materials and supplies. The whole constitutes what is known as the 'Bell system.' The telephone service over which the commission has supervision is thus the product of a huge and intricate system of corporate machinery."

"The foundation of any wise and effective system of regulation, especially over rates, must clearly be broad and intimate knowledge. It is imperative that any public body entrusted with the duty of supervision should have an adequate understanding of the thing that it is regulating, of the interrelation of its parts, of the theories upon which its operation is based, and of the methods by which its results are achieved. Regulation which is not based upon such a foundation is mere groping in the dark."

## NEW DAILY FOR PERU

LIMA, Peru—The first number of The Day, a new periodical, which, as it has declared in its editorial article, they have created to defend the politics of the Governor, has appeared in this city.

## NATIONAL CITY PLANNERS MEET AT KANSAS CITY

Grand Rapids a Model City — Large Cities Declared Against — Plea for Natural Beauties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—No city should have a section it is ashamed of, George B. Dealy of Dallas, Tex., a newspaper publisher, told the national city planning conference here Tuesday. Mr. Dealy mentioned Grand Rapids, Mich., as a city which had no such part. Mr. Dealy declared against cities of more than 200,000 population. "I would rather have three or four such cities in Texas than one of 2,000,000," he said.

"Cities spend millions of dollars preparing artificial beauty not half so good as the natural beauty they destroy," Thomas Adams, advisor to the Canadian Commission of Conservation, told the planners. He warned against impossible plans. A statewide tour of Indiana by the real estate dealers, in spreading city planning propaganda, was reviewed by Albert Schaaf of Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The tall buildings of New York were money losers, Lawson Purdy of New York said, "when considered as anything more than advertisements for their owners." A parade of the city departments was a feature of the day.

## INSURANCE FOR CREWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on Tuesday favorably reported the War Risk Insurance Bill, empowering the United States, through the War Risk Insurance Bureau, to insure masters, officers and crews of American merchant vessels against casualties entailed by the war. The additional appropriation carried by the House bill is \$50,000,000.

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## NATIONAL ACT FOR USE OF U. S. FLAG ADVOCATED

Brookline Woman Says People of  
This Country Should Show  
More Reverence in View of  
Recognition of Other Nations

A national flag law for the United States, so that regulations governing the display of the Stars and Stripes may be uniform in all the States, is advocated by Mrs. S. W. Lee Mortimer of Brookline. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mrs. Mortimer declared that the people of the United States should show more reverence for their national emblem in view of the recognition that other nations are according it. She also spoke in favor of a bill now pending in committee in the Massachusetts Legislature which would prohibit the playing or singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" in a medley.

After referring to the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the services in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on April 20, Mrs. Mortimer says: "The Legislature of Massachusetts has before it now a bill petitioning that 'The Star-Spangled Banner' shall never be played or sung in a medley, but on the contrary treated with the courtesy shown in France, Great Britain and other countries to their national air. 'It is to be hoped that public opinion and sentiment will work for the bill to be favorably reported and thus show our gratitude and appreciation.'

"The daily press of April 20 and 21 informed us that the Stars and Stripes floated from the highest tower of the Parliament buildings at Westminster, the first time that a foreign flag was ever displayed on that eminence, and flew above all Government buildings in the British capital.

"From Dublin comes similar news of its Government buildings and our flag. France, Russia, and other allied and neutral nations have shown pre-eminent recognition of the flag of the United States of America. With such deference paid the Stars and Stripes abroad, is it not about time for the people of the Republic to represent to treat it at home with respect and reverence?"

"To desist from using it or any representation thereof for pillow cushions, table cover, napkins, handkerchiefs, neckwear, markers, blotters, etc., to prohibit its being used for the whole or part of a costume or garment, for portiers, curtains, draperies, or being bunched into rosettes. Such beautiful combinations are possible with the red, white, blue and stars, that to use the flag for these decorations should be pronounced a misdemeanor if not a crime. When these colors and stars are incorporated as one in 'Old Glory' it becomes the flag of the United States of America and it is, or should be, the sacred symbol of a free people and the 'Flag of the Free' should fly free and its folds float untrammelled.

"The enemy could hardly treat our flag more contemptuously than to wipe their hands upon it, and faces or feet upon it, soil it, deface it, throw it upon the floor and trample upon it. Yet all of these we who love and have sworn allegiance to the flag of the United States of America are guilty of doing, and pride ourselves on being patriotic when we utilize the flag or any representation thereof for the common purposes mentioned.

"Shall we then continue to treat the emblem that stands for our country, our home, and our liberty with disrespect and irreverence, or shall we have a national flag law, so that the flag of the United States of America shall receive the same degree of respect in each State of the Union and that which is deemed culpable in one locality shall not be judged lawful in another section or State?"

"What better time than the present, when our flag is greatly honored across the sea and for the first time in history flying from the British Embassy at Washington, for such a national statute? Will not all loyal Americans, born or naturalized, petition Congress to enact such a law?"

## INSPECTION OF CANADIAN CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—Sir Robert Borden recently inspected a Canadian division at a camp in the southern counties. He was accompanied by the United States military attaché. The division was composed of men who only arrived in England at the end of last year and the beginning of this, and were shortly to go out to the front. Every detail was complete, each unit being fitted out ready for active service. The inspection began with a march past of the whole division, which was a most impressive sight. Scouts, signallers, infantry with all their wagons, mess carts and field cookers complete, all filed past with a quick step to the music of the bands, whose airs included several American tunes. The men carried their full kit, entrenching tools, haversack rations

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## AT RANDOM

"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

It was Mr. Pope, Mr. Alexander Pope, of Twickenham, who asked the question, a quite unnecessary question, he it said, "What must be the priest where a monkey is the God?" And it was Dr. Johnson, Dr. Samuel Johnson, of Bolt Court, Fleet Street, who took advantage of Mr. Pope's acidity to point the moral and adorn the tale, by applying the remark to "Junius," by whom he meant not, of course, any Roman, but the Georgian man being, not no man can be said to have penetrated, even unto this day.

Of course everyone has his own theory as to "Junius," and most people, if compelled to stand and deliver by the literary highwayman, would promptly surrender the name of Francis. None the less there is a pleasant atmosphere of speculation about the whole matter, which is kept fresh by the fact that the key to the mystery has been cast, so to speak, into "Dr. Johnson's locker," with the result that man being, not a mermaid, but an "unfeathered two legged thing," has proved unable to recover it. Most of the other great literary secrets have yielded, with quite reasonable alacrity, to the clamor of human curiosity, upon their doors. We know, today, who Draper was, as certainly as we know the real name of Fiona Macleod. The anonymity of "Waverley" lasted hardly longer than that of "Runnymede." The author of Elkon Basilisk proved quite as willing to discover himself, as did he of "Lill-Bullero." Bon Gaultier, Currier Bell, Peter Wilkins, et hoc genus omne, to use quite unblushingly the most ragged of Latin tags, they can all compete for public knowledge with the town pump. But "Junius" defies time and the specialist, and it must be accounted unto him for great glory. He may be guessed at, but he remains—more inscrutable than the Sphinx.

There is this peculiarity too about "Junius," that no man ever claimed to be his father. Claimants there are and to spare of the others, but he is the only one who, so to speak, has had claimants thrust upon him. Take Elkon Basilisk, the portrait of the King. John Gauden, if we are to believe him, drew the lines during the winter of royalist discontent, and proceeded to bind his brows with the wreaths of victory, when the lowering clouds were scattered into glorious summer by the Stewart sun. There are a good many people, none the less, still of the opinion that the worthy Dr. Gauden brought off the most successful confidence trick on record, when he was rewarded with Charles the Second's lawn for drawing the character of Charles I. which they insist Charles drew for himself. At any rate it was a more respectable method than that employed, a century later, by a certain divine for obtaining a mitre. This innocent gentleman, let Lady Yarmouth, a great favorite of George II, five thousand guineas that he would never be made a bishop. Extraordinary as it may seem, he lost—he got his mitre, and Lady Yarmouth her five thousand guineas. There were, indeed, more ways than one of reaching the bench in those days. There was Dr. Porteus, for instance, who said of that disreputable little monarch George II that he was too good for this earth. He put it like this at the end of an exquisite poem:

"No farther blessing could on earth be given—  
The next degree of happiness was—  
Heaven!"

Think of it,—and George II! Such things cannot be done so brazenly today. The Cambridge farmer and the Virginian planter did not live in vain; and the "Irish Night" had a meaning quite distinct from Lill-Bullero. That song had no more excellence than any other broadsheet ballad of the day. But words and tune somehow took the fancy of the street. It found its way over the North Sea, too, and was sung everywhere round the camp fires of the army in Flanders. It became, in short, the "Tipperary" of its hour, and two generations later it was whistled by Corporal Trim, sinking his parallels between the cabbage rows below the bowling green. Anyhow it just suited the temper of the mob roused to fury by King James' Romanistic tendencies. Whar-

ton afterwards claimed that, in writing it, he had sung a King out of three Kingdoms. From this it is evident that Wharton was claiming a good deal more than the authorship of the ballad. But then Wharton, obviously, was in a claiming mood, and wanted something from William III, very much as Dr. Gauden did from Charles II.

Now the difference between these two gentlemen and "Junius" is very marked. They clearly wanted something for themselves; he desired essentially to see the puppets dance. They were suing obviously on a "nolo episcopari" basis, a quite baseless aspiration, be it said, upon the bench; he was concerned mainly in anticipating the Disraelian maxim that invecitive is an ornament of debate. They claimed all their honors as soon as ever there was no danger attached to them, with the result that nobody

## JUNIUS.

STAT NOMINIS UMBRA.

VOL. II.

LONDON

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Courtesy of Boston Public Library

Title page of first edition of reprinted letters of "Junius."

is quite sure whether they were their honors or not; he maintained a contemptuous indifference to the plaudits of the world. It is this that makes "Junius" so individualistic. We may admit the Ciceronian dignity of his style, the extraordinary temper of his satire, the brilliancy of his invective, and the clarity of his argument, yet we remain conscious that if history had been able to speak in his name with confidence, his letters would probably have ceased to attract more interest than those of "Draper" or "Runnymede." It does not follow that this would have been just: only that it would have been the case. That is what Mr. Matthew Arnold would have called "the sweet reasonableness" of the human mind.

Was "Junius" Francis? Who shall say. Every schoolboy, as Macaulay would have said, is familiar with the evidence, which seems conclusive. Indeed, as Macaulay did say, if Francis had been brought into court, charged with the offense, he would certainly have been convicted. Therefore it is, perhaps, extremely fortunate for him that the Government did not know as much as we do, when they brought, against "The Public Advertiser" and its publisher, Woodfall, that action for libel on the King.

"Junius," of course, did not address himself directly to the third George, he was content with making his bow in his letter to "A King." But it must be admitted that that was about the only concession he proved willing to make. With all his illimitable brilliance of invective and power of satire, he pierced the divinity that doth hedge a King until he had reduced it to the tatters of a sultan's petticoat. There was nothing he proved inclined to, overlook. The tutelage to Lord Bute, the little affair of Mr. Wilkes, the misgovernment of Ireland, the Boston tea party, one after another the King was respectfully requested to sit up, and take notice. And then came that last, unkindest cut of all, the impartment of the information



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that a crown acquired by one revolution might be lost by another.

It was, every one knows, this particular letter of "Junius" which sealed his reputation. One after another the King's friends and satellites had been deluged with derision. Draper he had dragged through a hedge backwards. Blackstone he had reduced to tears, on the body of Grafton he had literally danced. But who were these a soldier, a judge, and a Duke. The King was higher game, and in a moment of hysterical imbecility Woodfall, the publisher of "The Public Advertiser," was brought to the bar. As the world knows he was acquitted, and with his acquittal the one incident which might have led to the unveiling of the mystery was closed. "Junius" continued to write for the paper, until Francis went to India, when something of the concentrated bitterness which had been directed against Grafton was focused instead upon Hastings.

Was Francis "Junius"? Was "Junius" Francis? probably the world will never know. For, as the great Dane said, there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in its philosophy.

## PIT COMMITTEES AND ABSENTEEISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LEEDS, England.—As a means of dealing with absenteeism a scheme has been instituted in the mining districts of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire of having pit committees to hear the cases, instead of proceedings being taken in the police courts. The pit committees have met with considerable success and a marked decrease in the percentage of absenteeism has been the result. Mr. Samuel Evans, the miners' agent, has made a report on the matter and has stated that as a result of the working of the pit committees absenteeism has generally been reduced from 15 per cent to 5 per cent. A number of cases had been heard by the committees, which are composed of representatives of the mine owners and some of the experienced miners in the district. Up to the present it has not been necessary to impose any fines, warnings having proved sufficient to bring about better time-keeping among the offenders. The scheme has also had the effect of producing a much better feeling between the employers and the men. Conditions in the pits, Mr. Evans pointed out, had led to considerable friction between colliery owners and the men, and much of the absenteeism was attributable to this cause. The committees, however, have made possible smoother working all round and fewer complaints were received from the men that they had been obliged to return home, because the management had been unable to find them employment. Mr. Evans believes it would be in the interests alike of colliery owners and men to continue the work of the committees at the close of the war.

## LORD CUNLIFFE IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau CHICAGO, Ill.—Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, came to Chicago on Tuesday and spent the day in company with bankers. Last night he was the guest of the Chicago Federal Reserve Board. His visit is said to indicate that the British mission will not visit Chicago.

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## DEVELOPMENT OF WATERWAYS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor VIENNA, Austria.—An interesting contribution to the increasing volume of literature on the subject of the development of the waterway system of central Europe has come from the pen of a member of the Austrian royal house, the Archduke Heinrich Ferdinand, who has just published a pamphlet entitled "The Waterways of Central Europe."

The author begins by dwelling, like so many of his contemporaries, on the advantages that would accrue to the allied empires at the present moment if a satisfactory waterway system were already developed, and also lays stress on the economic importance of the reduction of freights that would result therefrom. His chief purpose, however, is to examine the best means of establishing such a system, and in this connection he points out that the key to the position is the stream that is common to both empires, the Danube; and that the two great tasks to be accomplished are the canalization of the great river so as to make it navigable for large vessels, and the linking up of this central stream with the remaining German waterway system. With regard to the first of these tasks, the Archduke, after an exhaustive review of the characteristics of the current, and so on, comes to the conclusion that only that part of the river between Vienna and its mouth can be used for large vessels. Unlike a number of eminent German experts he holds that the section between Vienna and Regensburg can be used for such shipping only at a considerable cost, and by the canalization of certain ports. Hence he does not advocate the Bavarian plan of improving the Danube as far as Regensburg and widening the Ludwigskanal to the Main, but proposes instead that a canal should be built from Vienna to Oderberg or elsewhere to link up the Danube and the Oder.

Proceeding to enumerate the advantages of this scheme in detail, the Archduke argues that the building of such a canal would be cheaper than the Bavarian scheme, and goes on to propose that the tributaries should be built from it to the Elbe and the Vistula, while the work of regulating the Danube from Vienna to its mouth should be proceeded with simultaneously.

Turning then to consider the existing waterway system in Germany, he characterizes it as being in accord with a far-seeing economic policy, but observes that the completion of the Mittelland Kanal is an imperative necessity. Compared with what has been accomplished in Germany, he continues, Austria has fallen somewhat behind. The important Waterway Act of 1901 having been so far only partially carried into effect. Hence it is necessary that she should build a Danube-Oder Canal as quickly as possible, and thus establish communication with the Rhine Valley via the Mittelland Kanal. Reviewing briefly the strategic and economic advantages of such a scheme, he maintains that the proposed canal should not be regarded solely as a traffic route between Vienna and Oderberg, but as a means of communication between the Baltic and the North Sea on the one hand and the Black Sea on the other. As to the total cost, he estimates it as likely to be some 400,000,000 kronen, and observes that if it is not met by the State, it should be covered by private capital. Finally, he shows the economy that would result by comparing the length of the existing and the proposed waterway routes. The sea route followed at present from Sulina to Rotterdam-Hamburg-Stettin or Danzig comprises some 6500 to 7500 kilometers; whereas by using the proposed canal system the distance from Sulina to Rotterdam would be only 3656 kilometers, from Sulina to Hamburg 3270, from Sulina to Stettin 2820, and from Sulina to Danzig 3290.

It is Austria-Hungary's historical and geographical mission, the Archduke Heinrich Ferdinand concludes, to link up the west with the east. The Danube has ever constituted the channel for this, and now the world war has welded together 150,000,000 people from the North Sea to the Euphrates, and from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. This bond, woven by the greatest war in the history of the world, will assuredly have to continue to exist as an economic union, if the commerce and welfare of these peoples are to be promoted. And in this connection the main task falls to a Danube linked up with the German waterway system as being the Central European stream connecting the allied states.

**M. I. T. GRADUATION OUTDOORS**  
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is planning to hold its graduation exercises this year out of doors in Lowell Court. The cadet battalion is to act as aids and ushers.

## Specials in White and Colored Dress Cottons



During May and until lots are sold, several thousand yards of desirable summer materials both in White and colors will be offered at the following reduced prices:

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## UNDISCIPLINE OF AMERICANS IS EVIDENCED

War-Time Prohibition Committee  
Makes Charge and Says Con-  
dition Is Aggravated Where  
Liquor Is Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After many years' observation of the effects of drink upon our soldiers, says Major Gen. William Harding Carter, U. S. A., it is his unhesitating opinion that the proceeds of governmental taxation of stills and breweries is, to say the least, no compensation for the effects of the liquor traffic upon those who are addicted to drunkenness.

"If it requires war-time prohibition to insure an absolutely sober and dependable army," says General Carter, in a statement issued by the Committee of Sixty for War-Time Prohibition, "we should have it, and the sooner the better. With the declaration of war with Germany, and the enactment of the Selective Draft Law, we have assumed obligations whose ultimate ends no man can foresee. Primarily we have now become responsible for the preparation of hundreds of thousands of young men for the stern duties and hardships of war, and, in the natural order of things, they will constitute the human element available for the Nation's defense for many years to come. The Nation owes it to the young men who are selected for military training and service that, from the very first they shall know that the training will be carried on under circumstances above reproach.

"The public is far better advised today than ever before, concerning the effects of the habitual use of intoxicants in producing untrustworthy men, women and children. The increasing undiscipline of Americans has been observed and noted by investigators and students for many years. This is evidenced in lack of respect for parents, for the aged, for the officers of the law and for the law itself. It has also been a uniform observation that these conditions become aggravated whenever and wherever intoxicating liquors are habitually used. Confronted with these facts we are about to undertake the creation of a large army of the people, and to prepare it for participation in the most gigantic struggle in the history of wars.

"When the Army was reorganized in 1901, following the war with Spain, there was introduced in the act, prohibitory legislation regarding the sale of wines and beers upon military reservations. There was much resentment on the part of the Army at this discriminatory legislation, for while it introduced prohibition on reservations it encouraged border-line saloons in surrounding territory. The aggravation was grave in states like Kansas where prohibition was a sham and a public danger, the laws being ignored in the most open and flagrant manner. In the course of time following the abolition of the sale of beer and wines—alcoholic liquors were previously barred—on military reservations, the naval regulations banished intoxicating drinks from war vessels. Modern battleships, destroyers and submarines had become too complicated to be entrusted in any part to minds beclouded with drink. Efficiency and safety of operation alike demanded the exclusion of liquors from war vessels and it is certain that if the restoration of the wine mess for the period of the war were put to a vote of naval officers it would be overwhelmingly defeated.

"Observing the operations of the so-called anticanteen law, which stopped the sale of wine and beer at post exchanges or canteens, it was found that for a time the offenses involving drunkenness increased at army posts located in territory where saloons were permitted to exist. This was credited to the fact that men went to considerable distances from barracks for liquor, and, not expecting

to repeat the trip soon, indulged in too much for their own good. The statistics of disciplinary action through a number of years seemed to establish that more than 50 per cent of the cases of desertion and absence without leave were due to drunkenness.

"While the current returns of the internal revenue bureau of the Treasury make it appear that the income from the manufacturer of beer and liquors has steadily increased, there can be no question that the temperance and total abstinence campaigns of the past few years have brought about a marked change in American life. It is no longer fashionable to serve wines and liquors in the lavish way which obtained in former years. That temperance has won a lasting victory is attested by the large increase in territory covered by prohibition laws and in the drastic regulations governing the employment of men in dangerous occupations, when individuals may be and often are responsible for the lives of others. If this applies in the operation of railroads and great industrial establishments, how much more should it apply in the cases of the officers and men called to the colors to uphold the honor of the nation and to defend its material interests.

"Of course it is absurd to inaugurate complete prohibition until, as a nation, we are prepared to abandon taxation of manufactured intoxicants. After many years' observation of the effects of drink upon our soldiers, it is the unhesitating opinion of the writer that the proceeds of governmental taxation of stills and breweries is, to say the least, no compensation for the mispent lives and stunted brains of those who are addicted to drunkenness. If it requires war time prohibition to insure an absolutely sober and dependable army we should have it, and the sooner the better."

## RUSSIAN SOCIALIST REPLY TO GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—According to a Zurich message published in the French press, a deep impression has been made in Switzerland by the Russian Committee of Workmen and Soldiers' announcement that it would contemplate the conclusion of peace only if the Kaiser were deposed, and a republic proclaimed in Germany. This reply, the message states, marks the failure of a detailed scheme on the part of the German Government, the history of which can now be given. Two days after the revolution proper in Russia, five of the most important Socialist leaders in Germany, including Herr Sudekum, the well-known Reichstag Deputy, left Berlin for Stockholm in the hope of establishing communication with the Socialists of Petrograd through the Swedish Socialists. Before their departure they had a long conference with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who instructed them to invite one or more Swedish Socialists to go to Petrograd as intermediaries, with a view to eventually establishing an entente with the Russian Socialists. Meanwhile other German Socialists left about the same date for Zurich, Berne, Geneva, Amsterdam, and Copenhagen with a view to assuring the Russian Socialists in those places that a revolution would break out in Berlin so soon as peace was concluded between Russia and Germany.

It appears, the message continues, that the Russian Socialists have correctly gauged the German aim, seeing that in reply to these demarches they have propounded a condition such as renders their answer a veritable challenge, and a public rebuke to Imperial Germany.

### DANDELIONS ON COMMON

Boston Common, which furnished the early inhabitants of the town with garden produce and pasture for the cattle, is again producing food. Two women from the West End district of the city, yesterday dug enough dandelions within a few hundred yards of the State House to supply four families with greens for several meals. The dandelion crop on the Common is said to be the largest in several years, and the superintendent of the park is very glad to have it harvested down to the last yellow blossom plant.

## NEED OF QUICK ACTION IN WAR IS EMPHASIZED

Major Gordon Sees Increasing  
Danger of Teutonic Advan-  
tage in Possibility of Breaking  
British Naval Blockade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maj. Charles F. Gordon of the Forty-third Cameron Highlanders of Canada, in an address before the Merchants Association, made a stirring appeal to the business men of the Nation for their full support for the army he hoped the United States would soon send to France.

"Business men, after all," he said, "run the war. Fighting men fight; business men help them to fight, and therefore upon you and those whom you represent, after all lies the weight of war. You may be quite sure that your fighting men will do their job right. When the American soldiers appear in the front line—and I hope they will appear there before very long, there need not be any concern in any American's mind, as certainly there is no concern in any Canadian's mind, how those American soldiers will conduct the business. They will do that business as they do everything else.

"But the supporting of the burden of war must come upon you. The whole Nation must be under the burden of war. That is the initial mistake we made in the Empire. It just took 10 months for Britain to understand that the whole Nation was at war. It is so easy for us to do our fighting by proxy. It is so easy for us to carry on war by those only who throw the bomb and push the bayonet through.

"But we learned, after 10 bitter and terrible months, that the Nation had to get under the burden and the Nation had to win the war. It may be that upon this Nation, after all, will come the final and heavier burden of winning the war. There is a kind of feeling that, after all, this would be a little war, a short go at the thing, and, perhaps, that the Americans might not get into actual warfare at all.

"Did you ever think of what lay behind such a phrase as this: 'The fortunes of war'? Did you ever think of what might happen to you and to us and to the world if our line of ships was broken through? You have the idea, and I have, that they cannot break through. It is a very fine and comfortable thing to have, but nobody knows whether that line may not be broken. We might as well take to our hearts that that is one of the fortunes of war possible to us. If once the line is broken, what is going to happen? Britain will be in the grip of the Teutons inside of a week. What will save her? Not her armies.

"What will happen to America? You know, or you don't know; you might well pause and consider. That is the line that has been saving the world and giving the nations, the Allies, space and time and means and opportunity to do their great fighting that they have been doing.

"Think what would happen if a separate peace were made by one of our great—shall I say in one sense our most splendid and glorious ally, Russia. What then would be the result? A result that none of us cares to contemplate, but a result that lies quite within the 'fortunes of war.'

"This would mean that America must come up, not with 500,000 men, or 1,000,000 men, but with millions of men and try to conduct this war at long range, across those seas.

"What is the teaching of all this to

us here in this country? This and only this, an immediate, resolute, organized, intense energy in the preparation for war, in every department. In getting our fighting men fit, which is the easiest thing to do; give them a few weeks here and give them a few weeks in France, and I can trust them and you can trust them, too, on the fighting line. Give them a few weeks here. This 10 months' talk in these matters is all nonsense, this 10 months' training talk. As General Bridges said the other day, 12 weeks will do it.

"I am not much of a soldier, but I would not be so deadly afraid to look in the rear of a division of Americans who had been trained here for four weeks and then trained for four weeks in France by men who knew their job. I would feel pretty safe behind them.

"At any rate, gentlemen, the thing to do is to get the thing going. There will never be the reaction upon the American heart until he hears the story of how American soldiers are fighting in the front line."

## LAND AND HOUSE ARE OFFERED FREE

An unusual offer of land for cultivation and a house in which to live is made in a letter sent to The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Atwood of Freedom, N. H. After stating that an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor on the "food emergency" had increased their desire to help in all ways possible, they say:

"We have a large farm in the New Hampshire mountains and plenty of land that we are not able to work. Not having help, we cannot do much more than take care of ourselves. We propose to live in our little cottage on the farm and give the use of the farm home to some one that will come and raise potatoes, beans, etc., on some of the land, to help supply the needed food. It would have to be some one that could afford to pay for seed and fertilizer and have the ground plowed, as we have not a heavy team. Many people go to the mountains for the summer. If they could come with a desire to work, I think they would enjoy it, as this is a beautiful spot, with a great range of view.

"It may seem late to talk about it now, but if planting is done by the first of June, it would be all right; the season is a little late this year. The house is large and comfortable, has a large living room, dining room and kitchen and back kitchen, three furnished bedrooms and two more that could be furnished. Fine spring water runs into the house. Blueberries enough to furnish an army grow right on the farm, and there is all the wood the cultivators would want to burn."

### RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Election of officers for the Music, Debating and History Club will be held at Radcliffe College today and for the Classical Club tomorrow. Miss Beatrice Jones has been elected president of the Choral Society. "English Women in War Time" is the topic of an address to be given May 10 by Benjamin Rand, who has been investigating the work of English women as a guest of the British Government. On the same day Harold J. Laske will speak before the International Policy Clubs of Radcliffe and Harvard. Students of Barnard Hall will hold their annual party tonight, Whitman Hall on Saturday and Bertram Hall on Friday. President Albert P. Fitch will preach the baccalaureate sermon to this year's graduating class on June 20.

### ROXBURY IMPROVEMENT

The annual meeting of the Roxbury Improvement Society was held last night in the Roxbury Municipal Court Building. William T. A. Fitzgerald was elected president to succeed Thomas H. Blodau. Other officers elected were: Philip L. McMahon, vice-president; Pulsifer Colville, secretary, and Charles W. Cousins, treasurer.

## MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE REJECTS IRISH ORDER

Resolutions Favoring Self-Gov-  
ernment and Urging President  
and Congress to Make Repre-  
sentations to Britain Defeated

The Massachusetts House of Representatives Tuesday rejected resolutions favoring home rule for Ireland, which had been offered by Representative Martin Lomasney of Boston, Democratic leader of the House, on behalf of himself and others of Irish descent of the State. The resolutions, offered in the form of an order, thereby making it unnecessary to refer them to committee, urged President Wilson and Congress to represent to Great Britain that the people of Ireland "should be given their liberty and complete independence."

Soon after debate started, an amendment was offered to substitute "right of home rule and local self-government" for "liberty and complete national independence." This change was opposed by Mr. Lomasney and his followers. The substitution was made, however, on a roll-call vote of 141 to 83. Another amendment was made, including Poland as well as Ireland within the terms of the resolutions. Then the order, as amended, was rejected on a voice vote, the supporters not asking for a roll call.

In behalf of the resolutions, Mr. Lomasney stated that the present moment was an ideal one to help Ireland secure its independence. He told of Irishmen who served in the war for the independence of the American colonies and asserted that the people of Ireland favored the colonists at the time. The ruling classes of England were said to have oppressed the Irish for centuries. Petitions were being circulated throughout the United States urging President Wilson to help Ireland secure its independence, and now was the opportunity for the people of Massachusetts, through their popular assembly in the Legislature, to help in the movement.

Representative Hays of Boston, opposing the resolutions as an unwarranted interference with another nation's private affairs, asked if the resolutions were the same as those offered by Mr. Lomasney in the Democratic National Convention and re-

jected by the convention, a query to which the latter did not reply.

Representative O'Connor of Boston stated that the United States was "pro-French but not pro-Ally." He favored adoption of the resolutions.

Representative Greenwood of Everett expressed surprise that a member should offer resolutions of this nature in an hour when the country was endeavoring to help its allies to the utmost in the struggle against a common enemy.

Continuing he said: "This order proposes to inject ourselves into the affairs of a Government which has always been found able to care for itself. There are three kinds of home rule. There is that which Ulster wants. There is that which the South of Ireland wants. There is home rule for all Ireland.

"Great Britain has never volunteered to tell us what we ought to do with the Philippines. Had it not been for England every man of us might now be subject to the power of Germany. We have no right to put the people of Massachusetts on record as endorsing any action of this kind, telling how another nation shall manage its internal affairs."

Representative Abbott of Haverhill expressed similar views, saying that favorable action by the Massachusetts House on the subject under discussion would be deplorable.

The amendment to modify the resolutions was offered by Representative Allen of Newton, who said that if the House was to express an opinion regarding the Irish problem it ought not to go farther than to favor home rule and local self-government.

Representative Sawyer of Ware proposed that Poland be grouped with Ireland in the resolution, as it was offered favoring liberty and national independence, and he presented an amendment to this end. Some opposition arose to this change, on the ground that the subject before the House was an Irish affair, but the Sawyer amendment was adopted on a voice vote.

Mr. Lomasney again spoke for the resolutions as offered and urged defeat of the Allen amendment to modify the text. Immediate action was asked, lest Massachusetts be criticized later for failure to support the movement for free Ireland.

Representative Sherburne of Brookline opposed the resolutions as being beyond the scope of action by a State House of Representatives.

On a roll call, 141 to 83, the Allen amendment to modify the resolutions was adopted. Mr. Lomasney and the Irish-Democratic members as a whole opposing the modification. The amended resolutions were then defeated on a voice vote. The proponents did not ask for the customary rising vote, having abandoned their efforts to get favorable action on the subject.

## GUATEMALA HAS MILITARY FORCE OF GREAT VALUE

Important Central American Re-  
public Likely to Join Allies  
—Total Military Strength of  
338,000 Men

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Guatemala's decision to follow the example of the United States in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany adds to the world alliance against Teutonic imperialism the most important of Central American republics. The National Geographic Society, in a war geography bulletin just issued from its Washington headquarters, gives the following data about this new tentative ally:

"With an army which in peace times numbers 7000 men, and with a reserve force estimated at from 75,000 to 87,000, Guatemala is by far the most important military force in Central America. In area it is several thousand square miles larger than the island of Cuba and approximates the size of Louisiana, with a population equal to that of Virginia. Of its sister republics Nicaragua embraces slightly more territory but has less than one-third the population. The total available unorganized military strength of Guatemala is 338,000 men, which is three-fourths as large as all the rest of Central America combined.

"Guatemala has 70 miles of coastline on the Atlantic seaboard and 200 miles on the Pacific, the best harbor, Puerto Barrios, being on the Atlantic, with regular steamship service to New York and New Orleans. The fact that Guatemala was the first of the Central American republics to align itself with the United States came as something of a surprise in view of the fact that the country's industrial and commercial life had been permeated by German influence before the war. It was German capital which had built much of the 502 miles of railway in the Republic, and it was Germany which used to buy a large percentage of the produce from the Guatemalan plantations, many of which were either owned or managed by Germans. One of the leading educational institutions of the country is a German school endowed by the German Government. German cotton goods occupied an important place in the country's imports before the world-war restricted shipping.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

INDIANA TRIP  
TO THE SOUTH  
WAS BIG HELP

Coach Ray Whisman Started the Season With No Less Than Seven Letter Men Again Available for Baseball Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University has now played three games in the Western Conference championship baseball series of 1917 and has won two of them. One of the victories was secured over the strong Northwestern nine and the other over Iowa, while the defeat was at the hands of Northwestern in the second game played with that college.

This year found the Indiana team making a southern trip for the first time and it looks as if this trip had been a big help to Coach Ray Whisman in developing the Crimson squad. The team is fairly well supplied with veterans, there being no less than seven letter men at the start of the season. E. S. Ridley '17, a pitcher, is the captain. He is a veteran of two years' experience and is the Crimson's mainstay in the box. There are six other letter men who are trying out for positions, the rest of the men being members of last year's squad of the freshman team. There are very few sophomores of more than ordinary ability. In the past, class baseball has flourished more than any other intramural sport and excellent material has been developed, especially in the junior and senior classes.

The letter men who form the nucleus of the 1917 squad are, in addition to Captain Ridley, O. S. Johnson '17, C. S. Buschmann '17, Wayne Schmidt '17, C. S. Isenhower '17, F. S. Anderson '18 and C. B. Swayne '18. W. V. Gard '17, who was the leader of last year's team, is ineligible this season on account of participation in professional ranks. Johnson is back in the university after an absence of two years. He was the first string catcher on the teams of 1913 and 1914, but Swayne has been getting the position in the conference games.

Isenhower is the only veteran left on the infield who played his position regularly last year. He was the shortstop then and will be used at either side of second base this season. Buschmann and Anderson are outfielders of some experience. Buschmann did not join the squad until the close of basketball as he was captain of that team.

K. M. Kunkle '17, and C. S. Smith '17, are second string pitchers. There is a deplorable lack of material for the infield positions and Coach Whisman has had a hard time developing a combination.

The team has missed the valuable experience gained during a series of preseason games played with the Indianapolis American Association Club last spring, as the latter, aggregation found it impossible to visit Bloomington this year. Much of the credit for the great showing of the Indiana nine in beating Illinois, the conference champions, in the only game the Illini lost last season, was due to the coaching of the Indianapolis players.

BASEBALL TAX  
IS CHIEF TOPIC  
AT BRAVES FIELD

The question of a war tax on baseball was the chief topic of discussion at the Boston National League Baseball Club headquarters at Braves Field this morning. President P. D. Haughton did not care to say much about it, but did state that if the proposed tax of 10 per cent went through, it would hurt the club greatly in a financial way.

Manager G. T. Stallings of the team expressed the same opinion, but went further by stating that if it went through, the players would have to stand their share of the tax by accepting a cut in salaries. Mr. Stallings said that the club could not stand the whole of it as the financial outlay is already very great especially with the small attendance which has been noted at the games to date.

The question of standing a cut in salary to meet the proposed tax has not yet been put up to the players on the Boston team. If the tax is passed by Congress, there is little doubt but the players will be asked to stand their share of it.

BIG CHESS MATCH  
COMING IN JULY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. J. Marshall, United States champion, and D. Janowski, champion of France, will meet in a Franco-American chess match beginning July 5, the games to be contested at the rate of one a day, under a time limit of 40 moves for the first two hours and 20 moves an hour thereafter.

The match will be one of eight games up, but the winner must have a lead of at least two games. Drawn games will be counted as a quarter of a point for each player. The sessions of play each day will be five hours straight. While part of the match will be played in this city, a considerable number of the games, it is expected, will be contested in Atlantic City.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
Columbus 4, Milwaukee 2.  
Indianapolis 5, Minneapolis 1.  
St. Paul 5, Toledo 4.  
Kansas City 3, Louisville 4.

## PICKUPS

Otto Hess, formerly with the Boston Nationals, is doing some fine pitching for the Atlanta club.

Wambegans of Cleveland had a fine day at bat yesterday, getting four hits in as many trips to the plate.

Stengel's three-base hit in the Boston-Brooklyn game was a terrific drive to deep left field, going way to the wall.

Howard Holmes, formerly star shortstop for the Chicago White Sox, has accepted a position as umpire in the Three-I League.

Catcher Kelly of the Toronto Internationals is playing fine ball this spring and is doing practically all the catching for his club.

The Chicago White Sox showed some of their championship class yesterday. Winning two games in one day from the St. Louis is good enough for any team.

Charles Pick who played third base for the Philadelphia Athletics last summer is playing a fine game for the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League.

Chicago has played more games in the American League series than any other team, having taken part in 23. Boston has played the least, having contested in only 15.

Coveleskie got into the three-hit class of pitchers yesterday, and he did it when facing Detroit, the hardest hitting team in the American League. He has also pitched a two-hit game this season.

Yesterday was a hard one on the pitcher at St. Louis. Chicago used three in the first game, while St. Louis used five. In the second game Chicago used three more, while St. Louis used two.

It isn't often that three teams are tied for sixth place in the American League standing with the same number of victories and defeats as is the case with Philadelphia, Detroit and Washington.

Grimes, Carlson and Evans promise to develop into fine major league pitchers, and if Manager Callahan can build up a strong nine to support them, the Pittsburgh Nationals will be heard from before long.

O'Day is one National League umpire who is very successful in running a game. He is very accurate in his decisions and works so smoothly that there is little or no chance for the players to protest over his decisions.

Outfielder James Thorpe of the Cincinnati Nationals is reported as having declined to sign to play professional football next winter, as he thinks that he can make good as a baseball player now that he has a chance to play regularly.

A. G. Thurman has been elected captain of the University of Virginia baseball team for next year. Thurman is a famous football player and one of the best punters ever seen on a college gridiron. He plays first base on the nine.

With Richard Harte, one of the best college catchers ever developed, and G. E. Abbot, captain and one of the best second basemen Harvard has ever had, both at Plattsburg, the Harvard varsity baseball team will be well represented.

Now for a chance to see how the eastern clubs of the National League will show up when called upon to face the western clubs. Judging from the games played to date, St. Louis and Chicago are apt to cause the easterners considerable bother.

Toronto has won four baseball championship titles since it began playing professional baseball in 1887. It won the International League pennants of 1887, 1902, 1907 and 1912. C. H. Cushman and E. G. Barrow led the team the first two years and J. J. Kelley was the manager the last two years.

CUPS GIVEN FOR  
SCHOOL OARSMEN

An effort to increase interest in rowing at Noble & Greenough School is being made by a former Harvard man. He has offered a number of cups to be competed for in a series of races between the Noble & Greenough first and second crews. The first contest will take place next Tuesday afternoon on the Charles River basin over a one-mile course, beginning at a point above the Harvard Bridge and finishing off the public landing opposite Arlington Street. The other dates are Friday, May 18, and Tuesday, May 22, if necessary.

The second crew will be allowed a handicap of 15 seconds in the mile race Tuesday. If the first crew wins the first race, the second race will be over a half-mile course, and a corresponding increase in the handicap will be given the second crew.

TUFTS HILL TEAM WINS  
MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts College track squad's practice Tuesday consisted of an impromptu meet between the "Hill" men and the "Avenue" men. The "Avenue" team comprised men from the branches of the college in Boston and the "Hill" men were those attending the schools in Medford. The "Hill" team won, 34 to 32. There was a good squad of dash men, Saunders and Miles showing especially good form.

CHICAGO MOVES  
UP A PLACE IN  
THE AMERICAN

Double Victory Over the St. Louis Browns Puts White Sox in Third Position and New York Goes Up Into Second

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	1916
Boston	11	4	733	550
New York	10	7	588	550
Chicago	13	10	565	458
St. Louis	11	10	524	421
Cleveland	11	10	524	452
Philadelphia	6	11	353	350
Detroit	6	11	353	350
Washington	6	11	353	350

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.  
Chicago 6, St. Louis 7.  
Cleveland 5, Detroit 2.  
New York 4, Philadelphia 2.  
Washington-Boston, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Washington.  
Chicago at St. Louis.

Chicago has moved up a place in the American League baseball standing and is today in third position following its double victory over the St. Louis Browns Tuesday afternoon by scores of 4 to 3 and 9 to 7. This forced St. Louis into fourth place. New York moving up into the runner-up position by defeating the Philadelphia Athletics 4 to 2.

Cleveland won the other game played in the league yesterday, defeating Detroit 5 to 2. Washington and Boston were scheduled to play a doubleheader, but both games had to be postponed.

CHICAGO WINS TWO  
FROM ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis out-hit Chicago here Tuesday, but inability to hit when runs were most needed and poor fielding lost both games for them. The scores were 4 to 3 and 9 to 7.

St. Louis held a lead of four runs in the fifth inning of the second game, but the infield weakened and the visitors made three runs on a single and four errors. Johnson's home run for St. Louis in the eighth tied the score again. In the ninth, a base on balls, Jackson's triple and Felsch's single won for Chicago. Score:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	4	5	2	10	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	12	1	1

Batteries—Scott, Clifton, Danforth and Schalk; Davenport, Sothern, Park, Hamilton, Plank and Severeid. Hale, Umpire—Evans and Nallin. Time—2h. 31m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	9	10	1	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	11	5	5

Batteries—Williams, Benz, Russell and Schalk; Sothern, Koob and Severeid. Hale, Umpire—Evans and Nallin. Time—2h. 7m.

CLEVELAND WINS  
FROM DETROIT, 5-2

DETROIT, Mich.—Stanley Coveleskie held Detroit to three hits here Tuesday, and Cleveland won, 5 to 2. The visitors bunched hits in the last two innings to overcome a one-run lead and were aided by two errors in the ninth.

Wambegans was the batting star, getting a triple and three singles in four times at bat. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	5	10	1
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3

Batteries—Coveleskie and Billings; Daus and Stange. Umpires—Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 42m.

NEW YORK TAKES  
GAME BY 4-2 SCORE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Bush was ineffective in the first two innings of Tuesday's game, and New York got a lead that Philadelphia could not overcome, the final score being 4 to 2.

Cullop was found for nine hits, including a triple and a double by Bodie, but the home team could not bunch safe drives with run-getting effect. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3

Batteries—Cullop and Nunamaker; Bush, Myers and Schang. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly. Time—1h. 40m.

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Won Lost P C

Newark	11	3	786	
Baltimore	13	5	722	
Rochester	9	7	563	
Providence	9	8	529	
Toronto	9	9	500	
Montreal	7	10	412	
Richmond	7	11	389	
Buffalo	3	13	187	

RESULTS TUESDAY

At Toronto  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	2
Providence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

GAMES TODAY

Newark at Rochester.  
Baltimore at Buffalo.  
Baltimore at Montreal.

CINCINNATI 10, BUFFALO 5

CAMBRIDGE HIGH  
AND LATIN LEADS  
QUADRANGULAR

Newton's Victory Over Brookline Gives the Winners a Fighting Chance for League Honors

The next game in the Quadrangular League championship is scheduled between Cambridge High and Latin School and Brookline High School at Cambridge Friday afternoon. Newton High School won a league game from Brookline Tuesday afternoon by the overwhelming score of 12 to 4, and the league race is developing into a very interesting affair. It already begins to look as though the real race for the title would be between Cambridge and Newton.

Cambridge High and Latin leads the other three teams in the league with a clean record of three victories and no defeats. Newton's victory over Brookline puts the winners in second place with three victories and two defeats, while Brookline is in third position with one victory and two defeats. Wellesley High School has lost three straight games and has won none, so that the school will not count in the race this year, as it is already out of the running.

The Cambridge nine has been showing some excellent baseball this spring, and that school is already picked by many followers of schoolboy athletics as the probable winner of the league honors. The veteran aggregation is working smoothly, and the players are confident of winning the championship this season. Cambridge batters have scored 29 runs against opposing teams so far this season, while only six runners have crossed the Cambridge home plate.

The Newton boys are rapidly rounding into midseason form, and the victory over Brookline puts the team in a position to give Cambridge a fight for the championship. In winning from Brookline the Newton boys displayed fine all-round baseball, making 17 hits to eight for Brookline. After a run in the first inning, two batting rallies by the Newton players in the fifth and eighth innings scored 11 runs. Newton still has a fighting chance for the title, and while Cambridge is the general favorite, the outcome is uncertain.

The loss of the last game played with Newton puts Coach N. H. Fradd's boys out of the running as far as the league honors are concerned. The Brookline boys started the league season by dropping a game, and the loss against Newton takes away all the advantage gained by the victory in the second game played with Wellesley.

WOMEN ADVANCE  
IN ESSEX CLUB  
TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Semifinal Round Is Reached—Miss Marie Wagner Defaults—Miss Bjurstedt Wins Once

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Isabella Robinson and Mrs. A. G. Deane won their way into the semi-final round of the annual women's lawn tennis tournament at the Essex County Country Club as a result of the play held Tuesday on the West Orange Club's clay courts. The competition was under slightly more favorable conditions than that of the which marked the first day's play on Monday, but the courts were decidedly slow. A number of defaults were registered, only four of the scheduled nine matches being played.

A notable competitor among those defaulted was Miss Marie Wagner, women's indoor champion, who forfeited her match to Mrs. D. C. Mills in the second round. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national outdoor champion, won her way through the first round by means of a default victory over Mrs. A. E. Ranney.

Mrs. Robinson went through the second round when Miss J. Moore defaulted to her, and in her match in the third round against Mrs. S. W. McAneny, Miss Robinson won after two fast sets by scores of 9-7, 7-5. The match was marked by back court play principally with long, deep driving by both contestants, and frequent volleying duels. The summaries:

FIRST ROUND

Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. A. E. Ranney by default.

Mrs. R. L. Wood defeated Mrs. Douglas Fonda, 6-0, 6-2.

Miss Essie Henry defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver by default.

SECOND ROUND

Miss Isabella Robinson defeated Miss J. Moore by default.

Miss Ethel Tyndall defeated Miss Dorothy Dunn by default.

Mrs. R. L. Wood defeated Miss Essie Henry, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Marie Wagner by default.

THIRD ROUND

S. W. McAneny, 9-7, 7-5.

Mrs. A. G. Deane defeated Miss Helene Pollak, 5-6, 10-8, 6-3.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Reading 4, Binghamton 3.

NEW YORK DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 5-1

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York won the second and last game of the series from Philadelphia, 5 to 1, here Tuesday. Rixey was hit hard by the Giants in the second and third innings.

Mayer and Pittery held New York scoreless thereafter. Anderson pitched well after the first. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Anderson and Rariden; Rixey, Mayer, Pittery and Killifer. Umpires—Quigley and Byron. Time—1h. 54m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 5-1

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York won the second and last game of the series from Philadelphia, 5 to 1, here Tuesday. Rixey was hit hard by the Giants in the second and third innings.

Mayer and Pittery held New York scoreless thereafter. Anderson pitched well after the first. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 12 0

WESTERN CLUBS  
OF NATIONAL  
OPEN IN EAST

First of the Intersectional Games of Baseball Championship Season of 1917 Scheduled to Take Place This Afternoon

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	1916
New York	10	7	667	588
St. Louis	12	7	632	580
Chicago	14	9	609	571
Philadelphia	8	8	500	500
Boston	7	8	467	467
Cincinnati	11	13	453	500
Brooklyn	5	9	357	471
Pittsburgh	7	15	318	409

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 2, Brooklyn 1.  
New York 5, Philadelphia 1.  
Pittsburgh-St. Louis, postponed.  
No other games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston.  
Cincinnati at New York.  
Chicago at Brooklyn.  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs is scheduled to play its first intersectional championship games of the season of 1917 this afternoon when the western clubs open their first invasion of the eastern territory. During the past four weeks the western clubs have been playing against the eastern so that the fans have been able to get some idea of the relative strength of the clubs in those sections of the territory; but from today the fans will get a chance to judge of the relative strength of the western clubs as compared with those of the eastern.

Only two games were scheduled to be played in the league series yesterday, and both were contested, Boston winning an uphill game from Brooklyn, 2 to 1, and New York defeating Philadelphia, 5 to 1.

BOSTON DEFEATS THE  
LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

The Boston Braves defeated the Brooklyn champions at Braves Field, Boston, Tuesday afternoon by a score of 2 to 1. Boston winning in a hard-fought, uphill battle. Tyler was the pitcher for the winning team and he was in championship form, allowing only four hits. Pfeffer pitched for Brooklyn and was very effective, allowing only six hits.

Brooklyn's run came in the second inning on a three-base hit by Stengel and a single by Momrey. Boston tied the score in the seventh inning, Konechky taking two bases when Johnston threw his fly to center field, going to third on Magee's sacrifice and scoring on Gowdy's single. The winning run was made in the ninth inning when Konechky singled, went to third on a two-base hit by Gowdy and scored on a single by Wilhoit. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	1
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4

Batteries—Tyler and Gowdy; Pfeffer and Meyer. Umpires—O'neal and Bransfield. Time—1h. 53m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS  
PHILADELPHIA, 5-1

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York won the second and last game of the series from Philadelphia, 5 to 1, here Tuesday. Rixey was hit hard by the Giants in the second and third innings.

Mayer and Pittery held New York scoreless thereafter. Anderson pitched well after the first. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Anderson and Rariden; Rixey, Mayer, Pittery and Killifer. Umpires—Quigley and Byron. Time—1h. 54m.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE



## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Raymond B. Fosdick, who is to head the commission just named by President Wilson to supervise the recreational facilities of the United States Army camps and guard the moral welfare of the enlisted men, already knows much about his problem and his duties as a commissioner, since he went to the Mexican border last summer, to make a study of conditions there for the Secretary of War. More recently he has been in Canada studying the training camp of the Dominion. Mr. Fosdick is of a fine, vivacious family, several of whose members have won fame during the past decade. He was graduated from Princeton in 1905, studied law, and in 1908 entered the office of the corporation counsel of New York City to get an insight into the legal business of modern urban centers. His character and ability made their due impression, and he was installed before long as commissioner of accounts for the city, with power to get information from all the departments as to their exact financial condition and their methods of administration. He did a thorough job, not without creating enemies, but with relatively little friction. The data gathered he placed in Mayor Mitchell's hands, and let those officials act as they saw fit. His proved fitness for the work of an investigator led to his assignment, in 1913, to visit Europe and study methods of organization of urban police boards, the funds being provided by one of the Rockefeller brothers. In the last presidential campaign Mr. Fosdick acted as comptroller of the finance committee of the Democratic National Committee. The results of his study of the European police systems he has put in a book. Early in this academic year he lectured at Harvard University, before students and Massachusetts police officials, on the lessons he had learned in Europe as to how police forces may conserve law and order, maintain vocational respect, and win public good will.

Jose Nestor Gutierrez, just chosen President of Bolivia, is another "scholar in politics" who has emerged of late years in South America to take the place of the political leader of the older and more martial type. He is a political economist of note, liberal in his tendencies and liberal in his party affiliations. On his maternal side he is of English race stock, and much of his earlier education was gained in England. His financial resources have come from his posts in connection with some of the large banking and mining companies of the Republic, and from his salary as Assistant Secretary of Finance and Inspector-General of Banks. He has written much and ably on problems of national finance, and fiscal policies generally. His political career began in 1914, when he was elected a Deputy to the lower House of the National Legislature, since which time he has been rising in influence, so that in 1915 he was named as Minister of Finance. His election as President will confirm the attitude which Bolivia has taken of unusual friendliness for the anti-German nations in the present war.

Mr. Lell Jones, M. P., has long been known as the courageous and uncompromising advocate of a sweeping measure of temperance reform, and for the firm stand he has maintained on the question, quite regardless of any temporary difficulties he might meet with on this account. He fought three parliamentary elections in London and the North of England, unsuccessfully, before he was elected member for North Westmoreland, in the Liberal interests, in 1905. He held the seat until 1910, when he became member for the Rushcliffe Division of Nottinghamshire, a constituency which he still represents. Besides the place Mr. Lell Jones has won for himself in politics and on the platform as a speaker and a reformer, he can also claim distinction as a keen and successful cricketer.

George R. McClellan, professor of economic history in Princeton University, and formerly Mayor of New York City, has been commissioned a major in the Regular United States Army, and has been assigned to the ordnance department. Professor McClellan owes this honor partly to the fact that he is the son of General George Brigton McClellan, who led the Army of Virginia in the war of the States, 1861-65, and who became a historic figure by reason of his position as commander of the Northern forces. Professor McClellan was educated at Princeton University. He first turned to journalism for a vocation, and then to law. He entered New York City politics under the patronage and sponsorship of Tammany, and gained election first to the Board of Aldermen, in 1893, and then to Congress, in 1895. In 1903 he became Mayor of New York City, and held office for six years. Upon retiring he went to Princeton as university lecturer on public affairs.

William Barclay Parsons of New York City, who is to figure prominently in enlisting and guiding the nine regiments of engineers and railroad men which are to go from the United States to France, is one of the most distinguished engineers of the country. From 1894 to 1905 he was chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission of the city of New York, and shaped the development of the metropolitan system of subways. Twice he has been summoned by the Federal Government to advise in the planning and building of the Panama Canal. In 1904 he was called to London as an expert adviser for the Royal Commission, making a study of the traffic conditions of London. These are only a few of the more important of his engagements since he became a professional adviser. In Asia he has figured prominently in counseling capitalists of Europe and the United States as to the advisability of public works into which, as investors, they were asked to put capital. Major Parsons for some time has headed the

engineering corps of the New York State National Guard; hence to professional technical equipment he adds knowledge of military ways and means.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, chairman of the Committee on Resources and Food Supply of the California State Council of Defense, is president of the State university at Berkeley. He has held this position with credit since 1899. Previously he had been a professor at Cornell University, specializing in classical philology and Greek literature. For a year he has had charge of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. In 1909 he was Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin. He is a somewhat prolific author, for one so laden with administrative duties, and carries on his share of discussion of problems of education, government, and cultural evolution. His accuracy of scholarship, within certain fields, has led to his employment as writer for well-known works of reference. In his new position as food commissioner he carries with him the resources of the State university, its laboratories, and its trained chemists, agriculturists and sociologists.

## AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN ON FUTURE OF INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The British Empire Producers Organization recently entertained the representatives of India at a luncheon given in London. Among the guests were Sir James Meeson, the Maharajah of Bikaner; Sir S. P. Sinha; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., Secretary of State for India, and Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand. Sir J. D. Rees presided.

Sir James Meeson, in responding to the welcome given the Indian representatives, declared it would be their duty and pleasure upon returning to India to tell their fellow-subjects in that country of the cordial reception they had received as representatives of India from the motherland.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to repeated calls for a speech, said that for long India would continue to be a vast storehouse of raw materials, a great granary, and a great supplier of much that was needed for the industries of Great Britain. India, however, would not, and ought not, to remain content to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for the rest of the Empire. It was essential to her own development that her industries should progress, and that by degrees she should take a larger share in manufacturing, as well as in producing raw material. Mutual help, he said, was required for the development of both Great Britain and India. He also bore testimony to the splendid welcome which had been accorded to the Indian representatives, which he thought, when it became known in India, would do much to strengthen the ties of loyalty and help forward the peaceful and prosperous development of the Empire.

**TAX RATE FIXED FOR TORONTO**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor. TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto's tax rate is now fixed at 25½ mills, the extra half mill being levied in order to provide for an increase in salaries of all civil employees who at the present time receive less than \$1500 per annum. This action on the part of the Board of Control adds \$415,000 to the annual wage bill of the city.

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## IN THE LIBRARIES

The time was when a library was very like a museum, and a librarian was a mouser in dusty books, and visitors looked with curious eyes at ancient tomes and manuscripts. The time is when a library is a school, and a librarian is in the highest sense a teacher, and a visitor is a reader among the books as a workman among his tools. Will any man deny to the high calling of such a librarianship the title of profession?—Melville Dewey.

"How does your garden grow?" inquires the Grand Rapids Library Bulletin, and goes on to call attention to the very well-chosen lists of books on gardening which the Bulletin for April contains. The books on flowers and on vegetables are separately listed, and there is a list of current periodicals which deal with gardening. This library is constantly adding new books on every phase of this subject.

Generally speaking, the New York State Library School will be conducted this year upon the usual plan of a six-weeks' course, but many changes in detail will be made. In the course on "Selection of Books of Reference," particular attention will be given to books dealing with questions of the day. Lectures by specialists to the Institute for High School Librarians, meeting late in the summer, will be available for summer school students. All information may be obtained by addressing Miss Edna M. Sanderson, registrar, New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

Binghamton Library is looking out for the boys who in recent years have left the city's schools without having been graduated. Five hundred boys have received letters advising them how the library may help them to success. The library hopes in this way to be a "big brother" to many boys.

The service of getting the business man interested in books, of placing the books he requires at his convenient disposal, and of meeting his desire that his employees should be attracted to the right kind of reading, is being rendered in a rather unique way by the St. Paul Public Library. Dr. Dawson Johnston, the librarian, has established branch libraries in 16 factories, stores and wholesale houses. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Johnston said:

"The most important part of a business library we have found to be government documents, statistical and otherwise, such as the publications of the Department of Commerce, trade directories, periodicals, catalogues, maps and magazine and newspaper excerpts. The collection of catalogues of local manufacturers and jobbers we have tried to keep up to date. These collections are of use in answering questions received either by telephone or post, and to give to clerks sent to the library to investigate questions requiring more extended research, but they reach their maximum usefulness when duplicated to such an extent that it is possible to lend single books and collections of books and package

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libraries on any business question either to individual business men or to groups.

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In "Business Books," a monthly bulletin, is given, besides the title of the book, the publisher's name, the price, and a brief summary of the contents. The same system is used in the bulletin of current articles, including government documents, the patron's attention being directed at a glance to whatever may interest him.

The Public Library of Davenport, Ia., sends out a folder with the following neatly printed on one side:

When you want to know—  
The author of a quotation.  
Size of hole in a birdhouse for martens.  
Origin of postage stamps.  
Income tax law.  
Acreage and output of wheat in each county of Iowa.  
How to make nails and screws.  
Rope splicing.  
Blue sky laws.  
How to develop the city.  
Consult your public library. Telephone.  
You may help the library by making known your needs. If the right book is not on the shelves, an effort will be made to get it.

Although the prices of old and rare books are almost entirely a matter of editions and bindings, and not of the subject treated, it is curious to note that the three books at a recent Anderson sale which brought the highest prices represented three as diverse interests as those of lawless adventure, pastoral love making, and ecclesiastical wrangling. The highest price was that of \$3650, paid for "The Buccaneers' Atlas; or, South Sea Wanderer," a book published at Wapping in 1684. "Ten Counter Demands," propounded to those of the Separation or English Donatists," by Thomas Drakes, published in London in 1615, probably the only copy in existence; and "Les Amours de Daphnis et Chloe," by Longus, 1787, which was one of 12 copies originally printed, each sold for \$1050.

At a following sale, two stanzas of "Home, Sweet Home," with refrain to each, all in the handwriting of John Howard Payne, sold for \$400.

A brass tablet in the Morrison-Reeves Library at Richmond, Ind., bears this sonnet, by William Dudley Foulke:

Whatever be thy fortune or thy state  
The only to high companionship is free;  
Here are they all—the wise, the good, the great—  
And here their best thoughts they offer  
How canst thou give thy life to sordid things  
While Milton's strains in rhythmic numbers roll,  
Or Shakespeare probes thy heart, or Homer sings.

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Or rapt Isaiah wakes thy slumbering soul?  
If these "King's treasures" were scant  
and rare  
How wouldst thou yearn for all that they contain?  
But they are spread before thee free as air.  
And shall their priceless jewels shine in vain?  
The choice is thine, the fancies for a day.  
Or the bright gems that shall endure for aye.

## ITALY'S EXPORT TRADE IN ORANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. ROME, Italy.—At the final sitting of the Senate, prior to its adjournment for the holidays, questions were answered by Signor Corsi, Minister for the Navy, as to the means to be taken to deal with the submarine menace and as to the supply of mineral oils for the Navy.

In reply to questions relating to the export of vegetables and oranges, Signor Rainieri, Minister for Agriculture, said that he had explained to Lord Robert Cecil, in London, last November, the economic importance which the export trade in oranges had for certain parts of Italy. In normal times Italy exported 1,200,000 quintals of oranges, of which at least half went to Germany, Austria and Russia. It had been arranged, by agreement with England, that oranges should be supplied for the use of the Italian army and for the English army in France, Egypt and Salonika. Negotiations were in progress with regard to the French army, but there were considerable difficulties in the way in the shape of shortage of transport. In the case of the arrangement with England, that country had stated they would be obliged to depend entirely on Italy. There was a prospect of an increase of their export of vegetables to France.

In a speech made shortly before the adjournment, Signor Boselli, president of the council, spoke of the certainty of victory for Italy and her allies who were fighting together for the "triumph of civilization." He asked the Senate to have confidence that the Government would do all in their power to see that what was essential to the country, at the present moment, in the way of corn and coal and an increased output of munitions were forthcoming.

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The only to high companionship is free;  
Here are they all—the wise, the good, the great—  
And here their best thoughts they offer  
How canst thou give thy life to sordid things  
While Milton's strains in rhythmic numbers roll,  
Or Shakespeare probes thy heart, or Homer sings.

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## BY OTHER EDITORS

**The Coal Situation**  
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—It is announced that the new Public Service Commission will give immediate attention to the coal situation, which is bad, and seems to be growing worse. There is plenty of coal, the question being simply one of getting it to the consumer in sufficient quantities. The commission is apparently not convinced that the trouble is solely a lack of cars. For it proposes to demand not only of the railroads, but of the operators, that proper service be rendered. The Public Service Commission has large powers, and it will, of course, use them to the limit. It seems absurd that people living within 100 miles of rich coal fields should be compelled to pay such exorbitant prices as those with which they have been burdened. The commission has no power to fix prices, but perhaps the State of Indiana under the war power might do something of that sort. The action of the commission should be swift, and as drastic as it can be under the law. This is the most important subject now pressing for consideration.

**Labor and the Immigration Bill**  
DETROIT FREE PRESS.—The new immigration law is in effect beginning May 1. Its outstanding provision in the public thought is the literacy test. This provision was vetoed by three presidents of the United States, once by Grover Cleveland, once by William H. Taft, twice by Woodrow Wilson. It was finally passed by the last Congress over the Executive veto in deference to the demands of the trades unions. The object of the trades unionists in demanding the test was not a tenderness for education but a desire to keep as much immigration as possible out of the country. Congress in yielding to their demands became guilty of a piece of selfish class legislation out of accord with justice and the spirit of the American Republic. The result of the weak yielding of the National Legislature is now apparent. The new law takes effect at a time when this country is in urgent need of all the labor it can possibly get for the farms, the factories, the railroads and the highways. The supply is short and constantly diminishing.

**Constitutional Convention**  
NEW YORK POST.—It will be interesting to see whether Massachusetts has better luck with her Constitutional Convention than New York had with hers. The preliminaries in the Bay State are more propitious, since the vote upon the question of a convention was not sprung upon the voters by a political machine which hoped to profit by the trick. Massachusetts has been considering the matter for some time, like Illinois, Indiana and several other States. Her election of delegates was preceded by rather more than the usual amount of discussion, although the only issue which came up was the initiative and referendum. Upon their attitude towards it, candidates have been termed conservative or progressive. The returns show that the voters are far from united upon the proposed change. While the "progressives" triumphed in the election of delegates-at-large, capturing 11 of the 15, the "conservatives" will be represented by 125 members to 91 for the "progressives," with 68 approved by both parties and 19 unendorsed. As advocates of a reform are reluctant to give their endorsement to candidates of whose tendencies they are doubtful, no one will be greatly surprised if most of the 68 approved by both sides are found favoring submission of the initiative and referendum to the voters.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET LIQUIDATION ON BIG SCALE

Stocks of All Groups on the New York Exchange Again Slump Violently—Boston Issues Also Sell Off Several Points

Weakness was the outstanding feature of the early part of the session on the New York stock exchange today. Practically all of the leading issues sold substantially lower. Rallies from time to time failed to change the general trend of the list.

High class dividend paying issues were among some of the heaviest shares on the board. Pullman was under pressure. Steel common lost more than a point, and railroads sold down. Reading and Union Pacific being off a point each.

Sears-Robuck, Studebaker, Ohio Cities Gas, Canadian Pacific, Texas Company, Bethlehem Steel, B. B. Baldwin, Central Leather, Ajax Rubber and American Beet Sugar were other leaders in the decline.

American Telephone continued to sell off in Boston. Western Union, United Fruit and Gulf common also were weak.

There were some rallies in New York late in the first half hour.

Various reasons were offered for the sharp decline, which now has been under way for several weeks, with occasional rallies, but the only one which seemed to carry weight was that people were selling their securities in order to subscribe to the new Liberty Loan of 1917. There probably were other and better reasons for the reaction but they were not in evidence.

Losses of two and three points or more were numerous throughout the New York list before midday. All groups of securities were weak. General Electric, after opening unchanged at 155, dropped under 152. General Motors sold off four points to 102. Ohio Cities Gas, after opening off 1/2 at 123 1/2, declined more than four points further. U. S. Rubber, Studebaker, Wilson, Baldwin, Ajax Rubber, American Beet Sugar, American Locomotive and Bethlehem Steel "B" were the weakest of the industrials. Canadian Pacific, St. Paul, New York Central, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were conspicuously weak features of the railroad list.

American Telephone, after opening 1/2 in Boston at 119 1/2, declined to 117 1/2, recovering nearly a point before midday. Swift opened off a point at 15 1/2, improved to 15 1/4 and sold off 2 1/2. Pullman was off 4 1/2 at 146 1/2 and sold down to 143 1/2. New York, Gulf common opened in Boston at 97, a loss of a point from Tuesday's closing, and declined two points further during the first half of the session. United Fruit opened off 2 1/2 at 132 1/2, improved to 133 and then dropped to 132. The copper generally were weak.

There were further declines in the early afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour the price level was a little above the lowest. The tone continued heavy.

## SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

Following-named securities were sold at public auction today: 25 First National Bank, Boston, 41 1/2, off 1 1/2; 25 Sterling Mills, 17 1/2, off 2 1/2 (previous sale in 1909); 10 American Felt preferred, 100, off 4; 15 Adirondack Electric Power, 23, off 4; 16 Lancaster Mills, 80, off 2 1/2; 5 National Shawmut Bank, 202 1/2, off 1 1/2; 5 Massachusetts Cotton Mills, 126, off 1; 10 Arlington Mills, 110, off 2; 25 Peppercorn Manufacturing, 204, off 3; 15 Fairbanks Morse preferred, 99 1/2, off 1/2; 100 Collateral Loan, 11, off 7; 5 Am Felt preferred, 110, up 9 1/2.

## PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues in the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 86 1/2, Electric Storage Battery 60, Gen Asphalt 23 1/2, Lehigh Nav 73 1/2, Lehigh Valley Trans 26 1/2, do pfd 44 1/2, Lake Superior 17 1/2, Philadelphia Electric 3 1/2, do pfd 3 1/2, Philadelphia Electric 3 1/2, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 29, Philadelphia Traction 73, Union Traction 43, United Gas Imp 82 1/2.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight and Thursday; moderate north to west winds.

For Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; frost tonight if weather clears.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight except rain in Eastern Maine; frost tonight in New Hampshire and Vermont if weather clears; Thursday fair.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 44.10 a. m. 48. 12 noon 53.

## IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 44. New Orleans 58. Buffalo 46. New York 46. Chicago 44. Philadelphia 50. Cincinnati 42. Pittsburgh 42. Denver 42. Portland, Ore. 58. Des Moines 52. St. Louis 58. Jacksonville 54. San Francisco 58. Kansas City 50. St. Paul 52. Nantucket 38. Washington 52.

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:39. High water, 12:25 p. m. Length of day, 14:22. Moon rises, 10:04 p. m. Light vehicle lamps at 7:22 p. m.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	69	70	67	67
Allis-Chalmers	24	24	23	23
Allis-Chalmers	81	81	80 1/2	80 1/2
Alaska Gold	5	5	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am Ag Chem	90 1/2	90 1/2	90	90
Am B Sugar	91 1/2	91 1/2	89	89 1/2
Am B Sugar	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Am Can	42	42	39 1/2	41
Am Can pf	103 1/2	104	103	103
Am Car Fr	64	64	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am Car Fr pf	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Cit Oil	40	40	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am H & L	12 1/2	12 1/2	11	11
Am H & L pf	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Am Ice Sec	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Linc	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	20
Am Linc pf	55	55	55	55 1/2
Am Loco	61	65	63	63 1/2
Am Loco pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Smelt	98	98	96	96 1/2
Am Steel	112	112	112	112
Am Steel pf	58	58	56 1/2	57
Am Sugar	108	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Am Tel	118	119 1/2	117 1/2	119 1/2
Am Wool	48 1/2	48 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
Am Wool pf	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Writ pf	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Am Zinc	29	29	28	28
Am Zinc pf	63 1/2	63 1/2	63	63
Anaconda	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Asso Oil	58	58	56	56 1/2
Atchafalaya	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99
Atchafalaya pf	97	97	97	97
Atl Bir & Atl	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14
Atl Coast	109	109	108 1/2	108 1/2
Atl Gulf	99 1/2	99 1/2	95 1/2	97
Atl Gulf pf	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	60
Bald Loco	52	52	50 1/2	51 1/2
Balt & Ohio	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
B & Ohio pf	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Barrett Co	105	105	105	105
Batoplas	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Beth Steel	119 1/2	119 1/2	116 1/2	118 1/2
BFGoodrich	48 1/2	49	48 1/2	49
Brook R T	55 1/2	56 1/2	55	56
Burns Bros	96 1/2	96 1/2	95	95 1/2
Burns & Sup	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Cal Petrol	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Cal Petrol pf	48	49	46 1/2	47 1/2
Can Pacific	159	159	156 1/2	159
Can Pacific pf	83 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2
Can Motor	33	33	33	33
Chas & Ohio	57 1/2	57 1/2	55	56 1/2
C&M&S pf	75 1/2	75 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
C&M&S pf pf	112 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Chi R & P	31	31	30	30
Chi R & P pf	68	68	68	68
Chi R & P pf pf	40 1/2	40 1/2	38	38
Chi R & P pf pf	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10
Chi R & P pf pf	32 1/2	32 1/2	29	29
Chi R & P pf pf	109	109	107 1/2	109
Chile Cop	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21
Chile Cop pf	52 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
CCC & St L	37	37	37	37
Col Fuel	46 1/2	46 1/2	45	45
Col Gas & El	39 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Col South	22	22	22	22
Col So St pf	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Con Tab & R	29	29	29	29
Con Can	91	91	91	91
Con Gas	106 1/2	107	105 1/2	107
Con Gas pf	111	111	109	109
Corn Prod	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Corn Prod pf	98 1/2	99	98	99
Cruc Steel	104	104	104	104
Cuban C Sug	43 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42
Cuban CS pf	89	89 1/2	89	89
Deere pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Del & Huds	109	111	108 1/2	111
Denver	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Denver pf	25	25	25	25
Dom Min	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12
Driggs-Sea	70	70	68	68
DSS & A pf	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Erie	24	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Erie pf	37	37	35	35
Erie pf pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
FM & S pf	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
Fisher Body pf	90	90	90	90
Gas Wil & W	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gen Electric	155	155	150 1/2	152 1/2
Gen Motors	105 1/2	104 1/2	102	104 1/2
G Motors pf	89 1/2	89 1/2	89	89
Granby Min	79	79	78	78
Gr Nor	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30
Gr Nor pf	106	106	104 1/2	105 1/2
Green Can	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43
Gulf States	120	120	116	116
Harv Cor	76	76	76	76
Harv of NJ	111	111	107 1/2	107 1/2
Hartman Corp	63	63	61 1/2	62 1/2
Ill Central	100 1/2	101	100	101
Inspiration	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Int Con Cor	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Int C Corp pf	52 1/2	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Int Ag Corp	49	49	48	48
Int Mer Mar	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Imer Mar pf	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2
In Nickel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
In Paper	34 1/2	34 1/2	33	33
In Paper pf	96	96	96	96
In Paper pf pf	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
J Case pf	84	84	84	84
Kan City So	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19
Kan C So pf	53	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Kayser	115	115	115	115
Kelley Tires	49	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Kenne Con	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44
Lack Steel	82 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Lee R & T	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Lehigh	59 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	59
Long Island	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40
Loose Wiles	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Louis & N	122 1/2	122 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Mackay Cos	83	83	83	83
Manhattan	120	120	120	120
Max Motor	50 1/2	50 1/2	49	49
Maxwell	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2

Maxwell 12 pt... 31 1/2 31 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2  
May Co... 59 59 59 59  
Mex Petrol... 87 1/2 87 1/2 85 86 1/2  
Miami... 39 39 38 1/2 38 1/2  
Midvale Steel... 56 56 54 1/2 54 1/2  
M & St L New... 17 17 15 1/2 15 1/2  
MSP & SSM... 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2  
Mo K & T... 5 5 5 1/2 5 1/2  
Mo K & T pf... 11 11 10 10  
Mo Pac Ct... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2  
Mo Pac w... 24 1/2 24 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2  
Mo Pac w pf... 52 52 52 52  
Mon Power... 96 96 94 94  
Morris & Es... 77 77 77 77  
Nat Biscuit... 106 106 105 106  
Nat C & S... 75 75 75 75  
Nat Enamel... 30 1/2 30 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2  
Nat Enam pf... 50 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2  
Nat Lead... 53 1/2 53 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2  
Nat Lead pf... 103 103 103 103  
Nevada Con... 23 23 22 1/2 22 1/2  
NY A Brake... 134 134 132 1/2 132 1/2  
NY Central... 88 1/2 88 1/2 86 86  
NY N H & H... 37 1/2 37 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2  
N & W... 119 119 116 1/2 116 1/2  
N & W pf... 84 84 84 84  
North Am... 63 1/2 63 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2  
North Pac... 100 100 99 99  
O Cities Gas... 128 1/2 128 1/2 127 1/2 127 1/2  
Ohio Fuel... 47 47 47 47  
O & W... 22 22 21 1/2 21 1/2  
Owens Botl... 90 90 89 1/2 89 1/2  
Pacific Mail... 21 1/2 21 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2  
Pacific T & T... 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2  
Penna... 52 1/2 52 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2  
Pere Marq w... 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2  
Pere M pf w... 56 56 56 56  
Peoples Gas... 74 1/2 74 1/2 74 1/2 74 1/2  
Phila Co... 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2  
Phila Coal... 43 43 40 1/2 40 1/2  
Pitts & West... 23 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2  
Pitts & West pf... 60 1/2 60 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2  
Pressed St... 72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2  
Press S pf... 101 101 101 101  
Public Ser... 120 120 120 120  
Pullman... 145 1/2 145 1/2 144 1/2 144 1/2  
Quicksilver... 2 2 2 2  
Ray Con... 29 29 28 1/2 28 1/2  
Reading... 87 1/2 87 1/2 83 1/2 83 1/2  
Rdg 1st pf... 41 41 41 41  
Rdg 2d pf... 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2  
Rep I & S... 78 78 76 76  
Royal Dutch... 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2  
Rumely... 14 14 14 14  
Rumely pf... 30 30 30 30  
Ry Steel Sp... 46 1/2 46 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2  
Ry Steel pf... 96 1/2 96 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2  
Seaboard A... 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2  
Seaboard L... 28 1/2 28 1/2 26 26  
S-Robuck... 170 1/2 170 1/2 168 168  
Shat Ari... 25 25 24 1/2 24 1/2  
Sinclair Oil... 52 1/2 52 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2  
So Pacific... 91 1/2 91 1/2 89 1/2 89 1/2  
So P R S... 176 176 176 176  
So Ry... 24 1/2 24 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2  
So Ry pf... 55 55 52 1/2 52 1/2  
St L & S... 16 16 16 16  
Studebaker... 86 1/2 86 1/2 85 1/2 85 1/2  
Tenn Cop w... 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2  
Texas Co... 204 1/2 204 1/2 199 199  
Texas Pac... 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2  
Third Ave... 20 1/2 20 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2  
T C R... 86 86 84 84  
Union B & P... 11 11 11 11  
Union B & P pf... 80 80 80 80  
Union Pac pf... 132 1/2 132 1/2 128 1/2 128 1/2  
Union Pac pf pf... 78 78 76 1/2 76 1/2  
Un Alloy Steel... 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2  
United Fruit... 132 132 131 1/2 132  
Un Ry S... 7 7 7 7  
US C I P... 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2  
US C I P pf... 54 54 54 54  
US Realty... 11 11 11 11  
US Rubber... 55 1/2 55 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2  
US Steel... 53 1/2 53 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2  
US Steel pf... 114 1/2 114 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2  
US Steel pf pf... 117 1/2 117 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2  
Utah Copper... 113 113 111 111  
Utah Sec... 18 18 17 17  
V-C Chem... 41 1/2 41 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2  
V-I-C & C... 61 61 61 61  
Wabash... 11 11 10 10  
Wabash pf... 46 46 44 1/2 44 1/2  
Wabash pf pf... 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2  
Wells Fargo... 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2  
W Maryland... 18 18 17 1/2 17 1/2  
West Pac pf... 40 40 40 40  
West Union... 91 1/2 91 1/2 90 1/2 90 1/2  
Westingh... 47 47 45 1/2 45 1/2  
W & L E... 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2  
W & L E pf... 32 32 32 32  
White Motor... 45 45 43 43  
Wilson Co... 70 1/2 70 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2  
Willis-Over... 29 29 28 1/2 28 1/2  
Woolworth... 122 1/2 122 1/2 121 1/2 121 1/2  
Wor Pump... 24 24 24 24  
Wor P pf B... 50 50 50 50

\*Ex-dividend.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## LOW GRADES OF WOOL FEATURE LOCAL MARKET

This Type of Staple Expected to Show Price Advance in Near Future Because of Availability for Government Requirements

Specialty reported for The Christian Science Monitor

Low grade wools, including both South American and domestic clips, are soon to come into their own, since they are more than likely within a few weeks, or a month, at most, to show an advance in price of about 10 cents. Grades that are 60¢ to 65¢ today are expected to advance because they become more valuable each additional day they are held. They are the wools, too, that are suitable for use in the gray army blankets, so many of which are to be needed soon. For these wools purchased a short time ago at 52¢, the asking price now is 65¢ and the holder of these wools is to realize this price and probably eventually more than this. These are the wools, also, that have been uppermost in speculative dealings, of which there has been a considerable amount so far this week. Grades selling at 60¢ a few months ago have advanced to 65¢. There are available at present about 5,000,000 bags or so of such low grade scoured wools, and the mills believe themselves fortunate if they secure these wools at the above advanced rates.

Great difficulty has been experienced by the dealer in raw material, as far as arrival of clips is concerned. Freight congestion is such that goods placed on order by one concern last December and shipped in March have not reached Boston yet.

Western clips are selling quickly at 50¢ and above, and that means \$1.50 landed here and \$2 before they reach the mills. In the recent winter the first contracts which were made at \$1 sold for \$1.25, and prices as compared with those paid before the outbreak of the European War were just about half what they are today for clips in the West. There is one advantage, however, in holding wools today, especially the poorer grades of short staple, and that is because within about two months after buying it will be possible to sell those wools on the steadily advancing market at approximately 10 cents more a pound. Therefore these low-grade wools are destined to be a profitable investment for almost any dealer in raw material. This is provided conditions remain in the abnormal state found now and as long as other commodities remain on the same high plane of values.

In fact, one must look for advances not only in the above-mentioned grades, but in all grades of wools when he considers that there has been an advance of 10 cents a pound in the grease in the past month. It seems as though \$2 fine wool is not far distant. Progress has been made to a very great extent as far as the dye industry in the United States is concerned. A satisfactory khaki color has been produced by the War Department from a vegetable dye found in the United States through the results of the efforts of experienced chemists.

No definite action has been taken yet by the committee which President Higgow of the Philadelphia Wool Association appointed to consider the establishment of wool actions in that city, a meeting having been held there last Thursday.

Retail dealers are complaining in many cases of a slight falling off of trade since the selective draft law was passed. The percentage of the population called into service will be small compared with the entire male population, so that the dealer should not feel alarmed by the apparent lull in trade, because what percentage of customers seems to be disappearing he can afford to lose. Some sections naturally have lost more men than others in enlistments, so that in these sections it will be harder for the small dealers to attain their former degree of prosperity. Naturally military suits will take the place of the civilian clothing and offset the loss on the latter trading. Mills in New York are to try turning out 150,000 garments a week for the Government. All men working on Government orders of uniforms, etc., are to be exempt from military service, even if of military age. One factory is succeeding in turning out 7500 uniforms a day in the firm's five plants where 6000 persons are employed. Employees of many of the mills have been following the gardening proposals and, in consequence, have taken time off from their regular work to plant.

Clyde A. Mann succeeds W. W. Burch as secretary of the Western National Sheep & Wool Bureau, Mr. Burch having recently resigned.

Western Ontario is to have a central wool warehouse where the clips of that section will be graded and sold just as the growers do in Western Canada. Reports have come from those traveling in the Northwest that heavy losses of sheep have resulted there. The new clip is expected to be much cleaner as a result of frequent rains. About 7,000,000 pounds of wool have been purchased by Boston buyers at 50 cents in Montana, about three cents more than was paid for the last lot purchased in that section. In the Rock Spring district shearing has been discontinued for a time. Two concerns have contracted in Wyoming for 100,000 fleeces at 45 cents. The American Woolen Company has purchased practically the entire clip, or 75,000 pounds of Charles E. Kaiser of Ogden, Utah, at 50 cents a pound.

Brown & Adams, of Boston, have contracted for the clip of Shinn Brothers of Utah at 52½ cents, which is the highest thus far paid in that State. Spring sales of clips in California will take place about the middle of June.

It is expected that the British Government will take over all merino combing wools. Wools taken by that Government heretofore at \$1 are now \$1.60 and the profit realized by that Government on the sale of these wools will eventually revert to the growers, although it will take some time to figure out and pay up the money thus involved.

Local spinners are cutting down new orders that are coming in to them and flatly refuse to accept large contracts, even where firms are ready and willing to pay the advanced prices. Short scoured Lincoln wools that are offered in this market at 75¢ are being sold to mills that realize the value of these wools in the manufacture of blankets for Government contracts.

In the men's and women's wear markets there is not extraordinary activity just now and many are unduly concerned over the situation, because if they stop to consider they will realize that, war or no war, this is usually a quiet season of the year in these lines.

Pulled and scoured wools have sold well on a rising market. As for carpet wools, they have not been in particularly good demand.

Local wool men in general are hopeful of the final outcome of the conference of various representatives of the wool trade that met with the Department of Commerce last Friday to consider means for bringing about the release by Great Britain of wool to United States. Both raw wool dealers and wool manufacturers have been following developments closely since the Government appropriation of \$250,000,000 for clothing equipment for Army and Navy passed the House. Some interesting figures have been gathered by them, showing that 100,000,000 pounds more of greasy wools will be needed for the Army than would be consumed by these men as civilians, and in the latter capacity about 20,000,000 pounds of raw wool is used.

## BOND PRICES NOW CLOSE TO 1915 LOW LEVEL

Average of 40 Representative Issues 4 5-8 Points Below High Point of Last January

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bond prices are getting close in many issues to the low points of 1915. Average of 40 representative bonds Saturday was 91.61 a decline of 4% from the high reached last January and less than two points above September, 1915, at 89.64.

Highest grade rails have shown the greatest average reaction since January, average price of 10 such bonds, standing at 90.94, compared with 96.71 on Jan. 18. This reaction of 5.77 leaves the average only 2.18 above the 1915 low at 88.76.

Following table compares present prices of each group of 10 bonds with high of this year, and the change, the low of 1915 and change to May 5:

Below  
May 5, Jan. 18, 1917 Sept. 6, Over  
1917 1917 high 1915 1915  
Highest gr rails 90.94 96.71 87.76 2.18  
Next gr rails 87.02 92.72 83.91 3.11  
Pub util d's 92.25 96.61 92.83 1.52  
Indust'l v'd's 96.12 98.56 94.06 1.06  
Comb'd avrs. 91.61 96.25 89.64 1.97

Of the 40 bonds, only one is selling as high as on Jan. 18. Virginia-Carolina Chemical 1st 5s sold Saturday at 100½, compared with 100 on Jan. 18.

In one or two other cases the reaction has been limited, such as 1¼ in Republic Iron & Steel 5s, 1¼ in United States Steel 5s and 1¼ in Indiana 1st 5s.

Smallest decline among 10 highest grade rails was 3¼ in Union Pacific 1st 4s, whereas many of these issued dropped seven points or more.

Below

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	2½	3
Barnett O. & G.	2½	3
Big Lodge	2½	3
Boston & Montana	64	65
Calumet & Jer.	1½	1½
Canada Cop.	1½	1½
Chev. Motors	100	105
Cons. Ariz.	2	2½
Cosden & Co.	11½	12
Cosden O. & G.	11½	12
Dundee Arizona	2	2½
First Nat'l Copper	50	55
Goldfield Cons.	20	25
Gold Warrior	60	70
Grant Motors	5	8
Green Monster	1	1½
Hecia Mining	7½	7½
Howe Sound	5½	6
Jerome Verde	1½	1½
Jerome Victor	1	1½
Jumbo	42	44
Lake Torpedo Boat	7½	7½
Magma Cop.	44	46
Majestic	7½	7½
Marlin Arms	78	80
Max Munition	2	2½
McKinley Dar	50	55
Met Petrol	1	1½
Midvale Oil	65	65
Mohawk	1	1½
Mojave Tungsten	1	1½
Nancy Hanks	1½	1½
Nipissing	7½	7½
Peelers	11	12
Sapulpa Ref.	9	10
Seneca	9	10
Sequey Oil	14	14
Shinclair Oil	30	30
Steel Alloys	7½	7½
Stewart Mining	34	34
Submarine Boat	20½	21
Success Min	28	30
Troy Arizona	32	31
United Verde	27½	27½
United Verde Ext.	36	36
Utah National	2	2½
U. S. Steam	4½	4½
Victory	94	94
Zinc Concent	2½	2½

## LONDON MONEY HAS A PERIOD OF SCARCENESS

Market Not Entirely Able to Stand Issuance of Government Treasury Bills in Frequent Batches of £50,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—During the week ending Saturday, April 21, money in Lombard Street has been relatively scarce. The prevailing Government method of finding finance does not meet with the favor of the market, and the present lack of credit in Lombard Street is said to be entirely due to the method of offering treasury bills in lots of £50,000,000 at a time. The first batch did not have much effect upon the market, but the second, coming shortly after the first, and the third parcel, a week or so later, has proved more than the market could handle without to some extent altering its tenor. Probably had the plan been tried at a time other than just after the launching of a huge war loan, "the city" would have accepted the situation and looked cheerful, but as things are it seems apparent the market is hoping that if the method is to be continued, the amounts offered for tender will be smaller, say not more than £25,000,000 or £30,000,000 at a time. The week commenced with comparative ease in the money market, the quotation for 90-day paper being about 4½ per cent, but with the announcement on Tuesday of the third offering of £50,000,000 of treasury bills, rates immediately hardened all round, and there was a small amount of borrowing at the bank at 5½ per cent for a week. By the end of the seven days, the rate for three months bills had hardened to 4½-16 per cent. However, when the result of the tenders was known on Saturday it was found that although the rates were less favorable to the Government than the two former batches of treasuries had been, they were lower than the market had anticipated, with the consequence that discounts perceptibly weakened and allottees made a fair profit on the transaction.

The Bank of England continues to improve its position as is evidenced by Thursday's weekly statement. There was a further small addition of £134,000 to the bank's stock of gold and with a contraction in the note circulation of £19,000 the reserve is considerably added. The ratio of reserve to liabilities has risen slightly to 19.75 per cent. "Other deposits" are £4,324,000 lower and "Public deposits" are £5,376,000 higher.

The exchequer accounts for the week ending April 14 show the continued strength of the revenue. The total for the seven days was £11,910,000, of which £4,894,000 was from income tax and £3,355,000 from the excess profits duty. Expenditure was again high at £4,451,000. Of the deficit thus created for the week £29,094,000 was raised by borrowings, and £3,700,000 was taken from the cash balances, reducing the cash to £22,082,000.

The silver market continues firm, but quiet, with the opinion still prevalent that the quotation will not recede but will rather go higher unless China becomes a decided seller. The price has risen 9-16, to 37½d. per ounce since writing a week ago.

The movements of some of the foreign exchanges continue to be interesting. The decline in the Dutch rate has proved to be of a temporary nature, as was thought likely when the heavy drop in the quotation occurred. The rate has now advanced to 11.70, as against last Saturday's quotation of 11.42. The Italian rate has again moved farther toward parity, though it is still very high and the French cheque is also slightly lower. The Spanish peseta is more expensive, but the Scandinavian rates have moved in London's favor.

The atmosphere of the stock exchange, as will have been gathered from the daily cable reports of the market to The Christian Science Monitor, has been much more cheerful during the past week. There has been a decided demand for gilt-edged stocks, and some of the speculative sections have attracted attention. A proof of the abundance of money available for investment purposes is afforded in the success of the Commonwealth of Australia £3,500,000 loan at 98, yielding 5½ per cent, which was oversubscribed, thereby relieving the underwriters of their liability. The mining, and particularly the rubber share sections of the market, have also participated in the general improvement.

OIL EXPORTS SHOW DECLINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Exports of mineral oils in March were \$210,110,702 gallons compared with \$207,853 for the corresponding month of 1916. The principal decrease was in illuminating oils at \$9,898,456 gallons, compared with \$3,900,337 a year ago. Gasoline and naphtha exports were 24,606,324 gallons, compared with 29,644,240 for March, 1916.

Residuum and fuel oil shipments increased about 11,000,000 barrels. Lubricating and crude oil shipments showed slight increases. Lack of shipping facilities is directly responsible for the present showing.

CHINA COPPER REPORT

Report of China Copper Company for the first quarter of 1917 shows net earnings of \$2,392,071, or at the rate of \$13.76 a share a year.

## LARGE PROFITS OF FERTILIZER TRADE REPORTED

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company Expected to Show Good Increase in Share Earnings

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, from present indications is expected to show a satisfactory outcome for fiscal year ending May 31. On basis of present contracts a surplus for the common of approximately \$3,500,000 is in sight. This would represent more than \$12.50 a share on the \$27,984,400 outstanding common. In best previous fiscal year, or 1910, surplus for the common was \$2,916,621, or 10.42 per cent.

Fertilizer business shows about the same profits as last year. Owing to increase in consumption in many states in which Virginia-Carolina does business a substantial improvement in earnings was expected. For the last six weeks, however, it has been impossible to buy materials, convert them into fertilizers and to put them out at prices the company had made as good until May 1 and make much, if any, profit. This was due chiefly to high cost of fuel, labor and materials.

The company's general business has been satisfactory and greater profit is expected from sales of sulphuric acid. Phosphate rock mining has not been as good as expected. Exports have been almost nothing, in comparison with times prior to the war, and consequently supply has been very much more than domestic needs. Prices have been extremely low, and although they have advanced some 10 per cent, this advance on an article selling around \$2 a ton does not mean much when present cost of labor and fuel is considered.

A surplus of \$12.50 a share would compare with \$10.39 in 1916, \$7.55 in 1915, \$3.40 in 1914, \$10.42 in the record year of 1910 and a seven-year average of \$5.52.

February Virginia-Carolina resumed payments on the common at 75 cents quarterly. In view of the satisfactory showing the last 11 months and the strong financial position, it would not be surprising if directors next month were to increase the dividend rate to 5 per cent annum.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 9

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Augusta, Ga.—P. H. Rice of Rice O'Connor Shoe Co.; U. S. Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S. Boston—S. G. Alex. Karsh; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—Alex. Karsh; U. S. Chicago—E. Holland of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley-Plaza. Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House, Essex. Cincinnati—M. Israel of K. & I. Shoe Co.; U. S. Cleveland—F. and I. Proske of May Co.; U. S. El Paso, Tex.—Wm. L. Shelby; U. S. Lancaster—C. R. Irvin of M. T. Garvin Co.; U. S. Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Stewart Dwyer Shoe Co.; Essex. Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; U. S. New York—C. H. Harney of Morse & Rogers; 39 Bedford St. New York—Henry Lilly of Henry Lilly Co.; 59 Lincoln St. New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. Philadelphia—L. L. Crandall; U. S. Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S. Richmond, Va.—J. C. Patterson Jr., of Stearns & Co.; U. S. San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S. St. Paul—J. E. Rounds of Foot Schuls & Co.; U. S. Washington—J. G. Koehlersmidt; U. S.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Rochester, N. Y.—Oliver De Ridder of E. P. Reed & Co.; Essex. New Orleans—C. H. Frye of Apex Shoe Factory; Essex. (The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Reading Railroad Company has placed order for 20 locomotives of the Mallet type with Baldwin Locomotive Company, to cost more than \$500,000. Directors of Chicago Board of Trade have requested brokers to cease advising customers as to purchase or sale of grain. Idea is to discourage speculation.

Wall Street heard reports Tuesday that April earnings of United States Steel Corporation established a new high record—approximately \$45,000,000. March earnings totaled \$43,630,422.

President R. F. Maddox of Atlanta, (Ga.) National Bank, and former Mayor of Atlanta, believes that before long the South will be in a position to retain for herself some \$700,000,000 a year she sends to the West for meat, hay and grain.

## MINNEAPOLIS &amp; ST. LOUIS

W. H. Bremner, general counsel of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, who has been acting as president, has been elected vice-president in charge of traffic. F. M. Miner, the general attorney of the company, has been elected general counsel.

## LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England.—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper £130, futures £129 10s., electro £142. Sales spot none; futures none. Spot tin £234 15s., pp £2 5s., futures £235. Spot zinc £22 17s. 6d., up £2 2s. Sales spot tin 70; futures 60 tons. Spot lead £30 10s., futures £29 10s., spot spelter £54, futures £52.

## WHEAT REPORT BETTER THAN ANTICIPATED

Recovery Over April Estimate Nearly Ten Per Cent—Abandoned Acreage Is Largest Experienced in Many Years

Although grain experts expected an improvement in the condition of the winter wheat, the recovery for the month of April was somewhat better than was anticipated. It was generally believed that a condition of about 70 per cent would be given out by the Department of Agriculture, as compared with the actual figures of 73.2 per cent. This shows a recovery of 9.8 per cent over the previous crop report issued on April 1 last.

This condition of 73.2 per cent forecasts a crop of 366,116,000 bushels as compared with last year's estimate on the corresponding date of 499,280,000, a decrease of 133,164,000, and a loss of 326,834,000 bushels from the estimated production of 1915, the bumper crop for the United States.

The abandoned acreage is the largest which this country has experienced for many years. Out of a total of 40,000,000 acres sown for winter wheat, 12,437,000, or 30 per cent, has been abandoned. This record total compares with 39,203,000 sown last year and 4,374,000 abandoned.

This latest condition forecasts a yield of 73.2 bushels an acre, compared with 15.1 bushels on the corresponding date last year, and 17.3 bushels in 1915.

In view of the large acreage abandoned, the Department of Agriculture has notified all the farmers of the wheat belt not to devote the soil to anything else, with the hope that a good deal of the wheat may yet be recovered. There are still strong possibilities that this estimate will be materially increased before the final figures for the crop have been published, as a large number of farmers in other states have given over a part of their land for the cultivation of wheat.

## DIVIDENDS

Chestnut Hill Railroad Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable June 4, as registered May 19.

Cerro de Pasco Mining Company has declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share.

F. W. Woolworth Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 9.

The General Development Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 per share on its stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15.

Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie road declared regular semiannual 3 per cent dividend on preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Philadelphia, Germantown & Morristown Railway Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable June 4 as registered May 19.

The Central Mississippi Valley Electric Properties declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 16.

The White Knob Copper-Development Company, Ltd., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10c. a share on its preferred stock, payable May 25 to stock of record May 15.

American Sugar Refining Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred and common stocks, payable July 2 and Oct. 2, to stock of record June 7 and Aug. 1, respectively.

The Ajax Rubber Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, placing the stock on a basis of \$8 per annum. The last dividend declared by the company, three months ago, was \$1.25 a share. Dividend payable July 15 to stock of record May 31.

The National Cloak & Suit Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 22, and the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on its common stock, payable July 14 to stock of record July 5.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1½ per cent and the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent with an extra of 3 per cent on the common stocks. All dividends are payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

The Quaker Oats Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent on the common and of 1½ per cent on the preferred. The common dividend is payable July 15 to stock of record July 2 and the preferred is payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 1.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—United States Steel Corporation will subscribe to \$25,000,000 of the Liberty Loan. A statement to this effect was made following the meeting of the finance committee. Whether this subscription includes the \$5,000,000 recently subscribed to certificates, or is an addition to it, is not known. Nothing definite has been decided regarding subscriptions for the corporation's subsidiaries or employees.

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## BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT'S NINE MONTHS' SHOWING

For Period Ended With March, Company Earns 4.73 P. C. Compared With 5.53 in '15-16

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in nine months ended March earned 4.73 per cent on \$75,575,321 stock, compared with 5.53 per cent a year before. Proportionate dividend requirements at 6 per cent rate were earned with a surplus of \$221,600, and indications are that for fiscal year to end June 30 the company will safely earn its dividends. Directors meet for dividend action toward end of this month.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit this week sold at the lowest since 1908, when the stock was paying no dividends. The company started a quarterly rate of 1 per cent in 1909, which was continued to April, 1910. Dividends were then increased to 1¼ per cent quarterly, which rate was in force until July, 1913, when present 6 per cent basis was established.

The present fiscal period represents probably the least the company will have to pass through in its program of expansion in partnership with the city. The six months ended December showed a decrease in surplus available for dividends of \$555,849, due to higher taxes and larger interest charges on account of new properties placed in operation under dual system contracts. These new properties were the least profitable units of the enlarged system.

Statements for the period from January to June should make more favorable comparison, as the higher level of taxes and charges, and to a certain degree wages, began just about a year ago January. The March quarter shows this because surplus for that period decreased only \$14,509 from a year ago, against a decline in surplus for six months ended December of \$555,849.

By next fall it is planned to have the subway under Broadway, Manhattan, in operation, which is one of the very profitable parts of the new system, and earnings will be materially helped by this line. The charges involved on Brooklyn Rapid Transit in this part of the enlarged system are light, as this subway is built by the city and Brooklyn Rapid Transit has only to furnish the equipment.

## STANDARD FOR PEOPLES GAS IS PROPOSED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The new ordinance which will permit Peoples Gas to produce gas under the calorific standard is to be presented to City Council committee Thursday. It has been virtually agreed on by representatives of city and company.

The feature is "consumers' damages." These are to be paid consumers yearly by the company for any failures it may make in reaching standards with the gas it furnishes, as shown by daily tests. City testing bureau is to make daily tests of gas, and drop of a single heat unit will cost the company \$60 a day.

Other important features remain substantially unchanged from what has already been reported to committee. Heat units are to be 565 a cubic foot of gas, and candle power is to be dropped to 16, with further lowering until candle power reaches 9, which is to be maintained for a year. New rates proposed are 30 cents for first 350 cubic feet of gas and then 70 cents per 1000 to 10,000.

The company desires early settlement with the city, as its oil bill for current year, based on prices in the last four months, would be \$4,185,000, compared with \$2,080,000 in 1915. The company is paying \$7.30 a ton for hard coal to replace coke it was able to buy for \$4.72 a ton in 1915.

## NEW YORK'S LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Local bankers estimate this reserve district will participate to the extent of about \$1,000,000 in the Liberty Loan, or half the total. They are giving careful attention to possible effect the payment of the subscriptions might have on the banking situation. The general committee on the



The high cost of elections is a subject of some interest in Chicago and the State capital. The point that the press generally brought out about the primary was that the cost rose to \$15.00 for each voter registered. The expense of registering the 17,743 voters was estimated at around \$265,000. Figures compiled by chief clerk of the board of Election Commissioners have it that Chicago spent \$1,991,914 on its elections last year, as against \$1,136,776 in 1914. Further figures prepared by the chief clerk make the cost per registered voter in Chicago during 1916 \$2.43, as against \$1.84 in 1914. Fewer

**MELROSE SCHOOL BOARD**  
MELROSE, Mass.—A joint meeting of the School Committee and the board of Aldermen has been called for May 21 for the purpose of electing a member to the School Committee. The candidates for the position are Mrs. Marion N. Peirce, a former teacher in the Melrose schools, and Elmer O. Goodridge, a former member of the School Committee and board of Aldermen.

classes, including the broad masses, permit of full and joyful cooperation in the work of the state." "Woe to the statesman who fails to read the signs of the times." So said Herr von

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Suffrage party conventions scheduled in this State between May 10 and 25 have been canceled to allow the suffragists to assist in taking the State war census.

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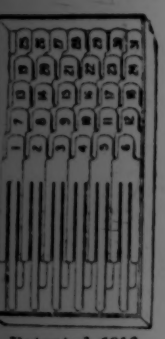
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## EDUCATIONAL

## Spread of Common Schooling in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The French Educational League (La Ligue Française de l'Enseignement) is one of those organizations whose beginnings have been small and whose work has been great in the world. Once more La Renaissance has to be thanked for affording its readers a glimpse of French intellectual life, of a great movement for the more thorough education of the people independent of all denominational teaching. The past history of the league has been one of intense activity, of stress and of storm and of success. At the present time it has the merit of having already defined, through the medium of M. Buisson, a former president of the league and a member of the Executive Council, a program of after-war action, aiming at the realization of the "union sacrée" through the schools and on the highest ethical grounds.

The beginnings of La Ligue Française de l'Enseignement were thus: On the 25th of October, 1866, Jean Macé, professor in a school at Beblenheim, Journalist and author, published in the *Opinion Nationale* an article describing an educational league instituted in Belgium two years previously. The main object of which was the improvement and the dissemination of education in Belgium. Its plan was to study and discuss questions dealing with education and instruction, to secure the revision of laws contrary to the Constitution, to freedom of conscience, to the equality of citizens, etc., to endeavor to raise the social position of school teachers and to develop the education of girls, to support the establishment of popular libraries, etc., and to organize public meetings. At the conclusion of his account of the Belgian initiative, M. Macé asked the question, "Why cannot France have an educational league?"

Two days later he was answered in a letter signed by three workmen, J. Larmier, policeman, Antoine Mamy, railway employee, and Jean Petit, stonecutter. They expressed their approval of Professor Macé's idea, and undertook to subscribe five francs per annum. Thus was formed the nucleus of the French League, which immediately obtained the support of the "Courrier du Bas-Rhin" of Strasbourg and of the *Gironde* of Bordeaux. It soon attained large proportions and became closely connected with the foundation and the organization of the lay schools (écoles laïques). Its three great central organs are the *Consellier Général* de la Ligue, the *Cercle Pédagogique*, and the *Comité des Dames*. Its affiliated societies and local organizations numbered before the war 5000, and as for its work, carried out by its successive presidents, Jean Macé, Léon Bourgeois, Etienne Jacquin, Ferdinand Buisson and Arthur Dessoye, lack of space prevents mentioning it.

The league has held no congress during the war. The last took place at Nantes on July 30, 1914, under the presidency of M. Dessoye. The garden given on the same evening was interrupted by grave news from Paris, imparted to the assembly by General Eydoux, commanding the Eleventh Army Corps. At the close of the announcement the guests of the municipality immediately dispersed. During the course of the war, the league has lent itself to war work. It interrupted its monthly publications, and put at the disposal of the Government its headquarters in the Rue Récamier, where the Comité du Secours National sat for some time. For the last three winters, however, the house in the Rue Récamier having been vacated by the Government, the league has given a series of lectures by such speakers as M. Jules Ferry, MM. Paul Deschanel, Louis Barthou, René Viviani, General Mallette, Joseph Reinach, Ferdinand Buisson and a number of other prominent people who have dealt with the most important questions of the day. The league has also been active in its support of the campaign against alcoholism.

As for the league's after-war program, it was indicated in three extremely interesting addresses given by M. Ferdinand Buisson. M. Buisson was the principal collaborator of Jules Ferry, in his organization and realization of education under the Third Republic. He has also had a great share in the development of the league's activities, being a strong supporter of undenominationalism in the schools. It must be said, however, in connection with this after-war program that M. Buisson has said nothing to bind the league in any way to the personal views which he enunciated. It is, however, impossible not to think, as La Renaissance points out, that he will not be followed by the league along the new way toward which he is pointing. On March 29, 1915, in an address at a meeting at the league headquarters presided over by M. Paul Deschanel, he said: "The union sacrée must have a profound influence on the educational world."

Of this "union sacrée" he has also said: "It is to take a totally superficial view to consider it merely as a truce of party warfare, or as a *savoir-vivre* agreement." After pointing out that the "union sacrée" had come into effect in the trenches between men who thought themselves hopelessly divided both from the moral and intellectual point of view, but who in reality merely did not know each other, he drew from this fact the lesson that it was quite possible to have a difference of ideas and beliefs while there existed at the same time a fundamental unity, and he added: "France has become accustomed to this plurality of opinions. She no longer tries to bring about a unity of thought, but to learn how to do without. She has sought and has found a method of national education which respects this condition of extreme intellectual division without having to suffer from it. It is an

understood thing that the nation does not interfere in the eternal conflict of ideas. . . . But she says to all, 'Since you have a common inheritance of purely moral laws which it is the duty of each generation to transmit to the next, bring your children together that they may inherit this legacy. Let not a word of hate, of contempt or of suspicion against any of the convictions which divide you be spoken to them. Let them rather be taught those convictions on which there is perfect unanimity between you.' . . . The schools which are attended by the youngest children are the first centers of this 'union sacrée.' The school practices that old and touching saying, 'Little children, love one another,' and this does not prevent the children from being true to their religion or to their political beliefs. One of the visions which Michelet loved best to evoke was that of the 'national workshop' where French fraternity is forged, the school.

In another address delivered on Feb. 7, 1916, on his return from a visit to the United States, M. Buisson said: "The public school has been the forerunner of the 'union sacrée.' . . . I know by long experience that it is a school of peace and of French kindness. It is indeed a mistake to consider it a weapon of war. The only propaganda which the lay school permits itself, is that of national sentiment, such as is understood in a country whose ideal is to serve humanity."

Quite recently, on March 12, in an address on "The Religious Basis of Lay Morality" (La morale laïque), he asked those with a religious creed to recognize that "lay morality had not only an ethical value, but a religious value as well," that "its real name is the religion of good" (la religion du bien). He also asked unbelievers to recognize "what there is of moral value in the religions which they reject." He then set forth, taking as his basis an article by Edouard Vaillant and some pages of Jaurès, the manner in which lay morality should be taught in order to inspire not only tolerance, but respect for the convictions of others, sympathy for that portion of truth which is contained in every imperfect expression of truth. "The child can thus learn," said Jaurès, "that particular forms of religious sentiment can be outworn without this preventing the mind from continually turning toward the infinite," and "that by enabling him to recognize duty which, by raising men above their instincts, raises them above nature, he will be enabled, without dogmatic and metaphysical apparatus, to gain a sense of the super-sensible."

## Metric Versus the Decimal System

By The Christian Science Monitor special

LONDON, England.—A lively discussion on the metric system of weights and measures in connection with geographical work took place recently at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. The secretary, Mr. Arthur R. Hinks, read a paper in which he pointed out that the decimal system could be applied to any unit of length, the unit itself being always an arbitrary measure. The meter was supposed to be the ten-millionth part of the distance between the pole and the equator, but though it had since been found that there was a mistake in the calculation, the standard measure remained unaltered. In the same way, even if the British Imperial yard had its origin, as was commonly reported, in the length of the arm of King Henry I, it had been practically a constant since Elizabethan times, and thus could claim a higher degree of antiquity than the unit of length of any other country. The conclusions to which Mr. Hinks came, were summarized by him as follows:

"All the maps now should be provided with scales of horizontal distances, both in miles and kilometers; heights and contours should as far as possible be in meters, both on land and in the sea. The representative fractions of all British maps should as far as possible be in round numbers. In work relating to countries which use the metric system, and in statistics, results should be given in British and metric, or in metric alone, but not in British alone. The more technical the work, the more desirable is the use of the metric units. In British geology the metric system exclusively should be used for the future. If the above uses of the metric system are established in British geographical work it is unnecessary to press for the adoption of the metric units to the exclusion of the British units."

In the debate that followed some interesting points were made. One of the speakers remarked that in South America neither the kilometer nor the mile was in use as a popular measure of length. The unit was the league, and the length of a league varied with the locality, the reason being that it was never a measure of distance, but invariably represented the distance traveled in a certain time. In Brazil the league was shorter than in Argentina, because the ground was more broken and it took longer to get from point to point. This practice was confirmed by another speaker, who said that in Switzerland it was always the custom to measure a journey in hours and not in kilometers.

A racy contribution to the discussion was made by one of those present who had been connected with the survey of Egypt. He said that there they used the metric system with one exception: areas were always expressed in the old unit, the feddan, which had been in use for a good many hundreds of years. The actual surveying was done in meters, but when it came to marking up plans, all measurements of area were converted into the feddan. As for himself he was "enthusiastically against the decimal system pure and simple."

Some four years ago there had been a reorganization of a series of measures in Egypt, and he (the speaker) had had a good deal to do with the starting of the service. The legislators of the country were divided into two camps, and by far the larger camp was one which advocated the decimal system. It was chiefly composed of Egyptians who had spent some time in Paris on their summer's leave, and perhaps their decision had been given without consideration. After much trouble—for it took two or three years to get the matter settled—a decision was arrived at to keep to what had been the system for the last 30 or 35 years in writing, and previously in practice; that decision followed what in his opinion, was a universal trait of the human mind, namely to multiply decimally and to divide duodecimally. In Egypt the pound was taken as the unit, and there were 100 pounds to the hundred-weight. But there were 12 ounces to the pound, and 12 drams to the ounce. That was the system which, as he thought, the world would eventually "get down to" for the common uses of life.

Other opinions were expressed at the meeting by men whose experience

was of the same practical order. One speaker said that on the British Ordnance Survey, the staff never worked distances in anything but feet and decimals of a foot. Another expressed the view that Great Britain, without any Government action or parliamentary decree, was of necessity becoming increasingly compelled to adopt the metric measures in order to take advantage of the technical work of countries where they were used. In preparing a map of the coast of the United States, he and others had had to give a selection of "spot heights" from French documents in which they were expressed in meters. There was no difficulty in converting these into feet, but it was then found that contours indicating the depths of the surrounding ocean were required as well. As on the best charts these contours were in meters, it was necessary to keep to meters; for the alternative would have been to draw contours in feet by interpolation, and this would probably have led to serious errors. But the heights on land could not have been shown in feet, and the depths of the surrounding water in meters, so the "spot heights" had to be put back into meters.

Not the least interesting part of the discussion had to do with the division of the right angle into its angular parts. The British practice is, of course, to subdivide the quadrant into 90 equal parts, each of the angles so

formed being called a degree. In France there is a difference between the systems used by the Army and Navy. The decimal division of the quadrant (into 100 parts) is employed by the Service Géographique de l'Armée, but not by the Navy, nor by French astronomers. It was mentioned, as a curious fact, by an officer of the Royal Engineers who was present, that the German Artillery uses neither the division into 90 parts nor that into 100. Large numbers of their war maps, and of their metal projectors, have been captured, and in these the whole circle is divided into 288 parts, which would give 72 parts to the quadrant.

From the views elicited at this meeting, it seems, therefore, that there is no general agreement as to the use of the metric system of weights and measures, or at any rate as to the point to which its employment should be carried. It is to be hoped for the sake of the schools and to give interest to the least arithmetical of the chapters in arithmetic—those upon weights and measures—that some nearer approach to harmony between the various national units may be made before the century is much older.

Gifts to the amount of more than \$500,000 have been made to the University of California during the past year. Included in this amount are funds for the continuance for another five years of the D. O. Mills expedition to the Southern Hemisphere, from the Lick Observatory, for the study of the southern skies.

A forest of 60,000 acres of virgin timber in the Pilchuck-Sultan watershed, Snohomish County, Wash., has come into the possession of the University of Washington through the action of the State Legislature. This will be the largest forest area in the world devoted wholly to forest research work. Under practical forest management it will be a field laboratory for students in the university college of forestry and an experiment station.

President R. S. Hyer of Southern Methodist University has a plan whereby 200 young men may earn enough money to meet their expenses while attending that institution. The university has an endowment of 600 acres of land, much of which is as fertile as any land in Texas. Four hundred acres of this tract is being used as a campus, but 200 acres is now being leased to persons not connected with the university. Dr. Hyer's plan is that the University tender the use of this 200 acres of land to 200 young men who desire to earn their way through college, provide farm animals and farm implements, and let the 200 young men each cultivate one acre. It is believed that from one acre planted to garden produce and carefully cultivated a young man can make enough money to pay his expenses at the university. It is proposed that the university employ an expert agronomist to direct the work of the young men. The university kitchens and the board-

## German Support Given to Humanistic Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The advocates of classical education continue to make their stand in Germany, as elsewhere, against the rival claims of the modernism of the present day. Only recently a number of professors at the University of Leipzig issued a declaration in which they characterized the humanistic gymnasium as providing the best preparation for an academic career. This declaration has since been subscribed to by professors from other universities, including a number of the teaching staff at Kiel University, who recently announced their adherence to the Leipzig declaration, on the ground that, after nearly 20 years' experience of the new matriculation regulations, they felt it to be their duty as university professors to warn prospective students not to enter upon their studies with an unsuitable or inadequate preparation.

It is interesting to recall in this connection that as early as July 1911 the entire Senate of the University of Gießen adopted unanimously a similar declaration. Although, they said, they were far from objecting to the Realgymnasium and the Oberrealschule being placed on the same footing as the humanistic gymnasium, they nevertheless considered the latter particularly important as a preparatory institution for academic studies as a whole, and would regard any serious infringement of its position as a dangerous menace to their own mission. Especially, they observed, did these remarks apply to the wide and important opportunities offered by a humanistic education for a thorough grasp of historic evolution in all its bearings.

When Christian missionaries visited the country they too set up private schools and taught the children in the vernacular, introducing sounder methods of education and publishing manuals in which western rules of thought replaced methods which consisted chiefly in learning by rote. With the advent of British rule a demand for education in English has steadily grown, and a large number of Anglo-vernacular schools have been established in the country. A few European schools also exist in which neither Burmese nor Pali is taught. These are all missionary schools and the majority of the pupils are Anglo-Indian.

With the introduction of govern-

By The Christian Science Monitor special

education correspondent

LONDON, England.—A letter was received, at a recent meeting of the council of the University of Birmingham, from Dr. Karl Wichmann, resigning his appointment as professor of German language and literature. The resignation was accepted. Professor Wichmann, by taking this step, has relieved the university authorities from a position of some difficulty. At the last meeting of the City Council an amendment to the estimates of the Education Committee rendered the annual grant from the council to the university of £13,000 conditional upon the latter body dispensing with "the services of any pre-war unnaturalized German professor on its staff." Professor Wichmann, against whom the amendment was directed, was naturalized after the war broke out. The decision of the City Council thus made it necessary for the university authorities to discharge the professor from the staff, or lose £1300 a year, a subsidy which is absolutely necessary for the running of the university. Owing to the considerate action of Professor Wichmann the university is extricated from this difficult position.

In a commemorative address given at the Manchester University, the Master of Peterhouse (a former principal

## Educational Progress in Burma

By special correspondent of The Christian

Science Monitor

RANGOON, Burma.—In the olden days nearly all male education was carried on in monasteries and about half of the Burmese boys between the ages of eight and ten learned to read and write, and certain rules of thumb by which to solve simple problems in arithmetic. Later they devoted more time to Pali, the language in which the Buddhist scriptures are written. A few lay schools also existed. In these boys and girls were taught together, and more attention was given to arithmetic, and the lay-teacher was paid a small fee in money or in kind. The majority of Burmese girls, however, were taught at home, and that also is the case today.

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With the introduction of govern-

mental stage has been passed and we are now at a point where the future can be faced with greater assurance. But lest a feeling of undue optimism be created, let it be said that the future, bright as it appears, depends upon sustained efforts on the part of the Negroes and their white friends, and a strict adherence to the path along which we are now progressing.

In 33 counties of the State, containing 88,477 Negro children of school age, 48 per cent of those of the entire State, a voluntary school tax of \$33,688.67 was raised by the Negroes for the extension of terms, new buildings and repairs and the purchase of materials for industrial work. "This alone indicates more clearly than any words could possibly do how the work of the supervising teachers is reaching the people, arousing them to the need of better school facilities, and showing them that the best way to get help is by showing a willingness to get help."

Of the 739 schools in the supervised counties, 692 had active leagues composed of patrons and friends, organized for school and community improvement. Cleanliness in housework, food, sanitation, industry and frugality were promoted by the Home Makers clubs. It is said that before this club work began not a quart of vegetables or fruit was saved for winter use.

Of the 996 teachers in the schools supervised 133 were graduates of Hampton and 235 of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute. "Emergency" certificates, indicating practically no training for their work, were held by 123 teachers. The great cry in this work as in all educational work, is an adequate supply of properly trained teachers.

Rate Variation in Honolulu

By special correspondent of The Christian

Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—In the annual report of the parks, playgrounds and schools committee of the Board of Supervisors of Honolulu, it is pointed out that, exclusive of the schools in the city proper, there are now 37 schools in all parts of the island of Oahu now under the supervision of the committee.

"These schools," says the report, "are of varying size and are conducted for the benefit of a population that is more varied in racial characteristics than any other community in the world. The educational problem here is the most complex in the civilized world. In conducting our school properties, the aim has been to give the pupils the best facilities possible and at the same time keep an eye on economy."

## Notes on Education in Great Britain

of Owens College and a vice-chancel-

lor of the university), after paying a

warm tribute to the students who had rendered faithful service in connection with the war, went on to speak of other troublous times long before Manchester possessed even such an institution for higher education as Owens College. In the year before the outbreak of the great Civil War, Henry Fairfax petitioned the Long Parliament to establish a northern university. Himself a Yorkshireman, he yet indicated Manchester as the fittest place for the foundation of a new English university, giving as the chief reason for this choice that here was the center of these northern parts, and adding as an additional argument the convenience of the college already built at Manchester—Hugh Oldham's Grammar School. "How well judged," remarked the Master of Peterhouse, "was that generation in its estimate of the right relations between our grammar school and our university!"

Neither Manchester nor York (which in, or about, 1641 sent up a rival petition) was successful in its application to Parliament. Cromwell contented himself with founding the University of Durham for which the sequestered revenues of Dean and Chapter fell convenient, though the history of even that university was to suffer a long

interruption. (The common assertion that the Eighteenth Century was a period of stagnation ought to be taken with a grain of salt. Yet, said the speaker, our old universities moved slowly when they moved at all; and the efforts to recast on an undenominational basis those Non-Conformist academies which, in the previous period had done much to preserve the love of learning, and to enlarge its boundaries, were not generally crowned with success.)

Such a scheme was set on foot in 1783 by Dr. Thomas Barnes, with the support of the newly established Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester; the proposal being to establish a Manchester academy on university lines. But this and other similar movements in the city during the first half of the Nineteenth Century were unsuccessful. Meanwhile the University of London had been founded and the University of Durham re-founded, and it was under such influences that John Owens and his friend George Faulkner attained to manhood. Neither in the conception of the founders of Owens College, nor in the system carried out from the first by its administrators, was there any thought of confining the instruction to professional teaching, or to any one of the chief faculties. Owens College and the university had always been true to the full significance of the university idea.

For independence of thought in India, much is to be expected from a reform of her university system. At present the grouping of affiliated colleges about universities which are often at a great distance from those colleges, and which control their work chiefly through the examinations leading up to a degree, produces results altogether anomalous. As the Public Service Commission says, "It may well happen that the most distinguished teachers have no place on the board of studies of their university, and, in consequence, the whole course of instruction in a great department of knowledge may be imposed on the competent scholars by teachers of inferior attainments." As a remedy, the commission propose the establishment of at least 20 professorships, to be held by men who are expressly to be liberated from the ordinary work of preparation for the Bachelor of Arts examinations. The emoluments attached to these posts should be high enough to attract men who have already established their reputation in Europe or India.

No chair should be created, say the commissioners, save in a subject capable of being pursued to the point of originality in India. But they are not unanimous as to the distribution of these posts. Three courses were proposed by witnesses; the first was to make the holders Government servants and attach them to colleges; the second, to give them a similar status, but to group them in a central institute; and the third, to assign to the universities such grants of money as would enable them to create or increase their own professorial staffs. In regard to these alternative courses of action, the commissioners hold different views, and therefore, after attaching notes expressing their various opinions, they leave the decision to the constituted authorities. There are special reasons at present why such a decision should be taken without delay. Lord Ronaldshay, who was one of the commissioners, now becomes Governor of Bengal, and in this capacity he will have before him the report of another body appointed by the Government of India to propose better facilities for post-graduate teaching in the Calcutta University. It is much to be hoped that, bringing to bear his former experience, he will advise action such as may become memorable in the history of higher education in India.

The proposal to establish a "Shakespeare Day" in the schools as a national institution is receiving a good deal of attention at the present moment. It appears that Prof. I. Golianz wrote to the President of the Board of Education, dwelling upon the good effects of last year's efforts on the occasion of the Shakespeare celebration, and Mr. Fisher has replied that he is entirely in sympathy with the movement, and that he is prepared to authorize any necessary deviations from the time-tables in schools which wish to observe a "Shakespeare Day." Association with the movement is to be entirely free, all details being left to local initiative. A special committee of representatives of educational bodies and others for the purpose of furthering the proposal, is in progress of formation.

A recent supplementary estimate gives some indication of the financial side of Mr. Fisher's educational policy. The original estimates for the year 1917-18 (England and Wales) provided for an expenditure of £15,159,780, which is £26,952 lower than this provision for the year ending March 31, 1917. The supplementary estimate consists of the following items:

1 Miscellaneous inquiries, etc. £2,500

2 Supplementary grant to local educational authorities for elementary education £3,426,000

3 Grants for secondary schools and pupil teachers, and bursars, etc. 433,500

The sum asked for under the first heading is stated to be required for fees, traveling, and other expenses in connection with the introduction of a scheme of pensions for secondary, technical, etc., teachers. No explanation is given with regard to the second and third items, except that the grants will be made under regulations approved by the treasury. It would be particularly satisfactory if their main purpose were to increase the salaries of teachers.

Student Loan Fund Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—A plan to aid needy students in schools of higher education in Texas has been advanced by Senator Woodward of Stephenville, who has drafted a bill for introduction in the Senate. The Woodward bill would authorize the creation of student loan fund banks in colleges and schools of higher education, from which worthy students could borrow money with which to pay their expenses in securing an education. The bill would establish such student loan fund banks in all the State schools, such banks to be under the supervision of the State Commissioner of Insurance and Banking.

Desert Vegetation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The resignation of Prof. Frederick E. Clements, head of the botany department of the University of Minnesota, has been announced. Professor Clements, who has done much work of the sort during summer vacations, has been retained by the Carnegie Foundation to conduct experiments in desert vegetation in the West. He came to the university from the University of Nebraska in 1907.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Joy and Supply

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN ONE of the inspiring hymns in the Christian Science Hymnal is a stanza full of the pure joy which comes unfailingly to a man when he has learned the meaning of the word reflection, and consciously, hourly, abides "under the shadow of the Almighty," divine Love. The words of the hymn (No. 135) are:

"Thou my daily task shalt give;  
Day by day to Thee I live;  
So shall added years fulfill  
Not my own, my Father's will."

One who begins each new day with the understanding that God made man in His own likeness, therefore spiritual, and that He is providing and directing man's work, will surely be fitted to do whatever comes before him, and to do it joyfully, whether it be the accustomed routine or to answer the unexpected call elsewhere.

How often the worker sinks down into the very clay he would be modeling, and soon is wondering why better success is lacking, or else why his material success gives so little pleasure to reward his labors. Instead, were he to realize from the metaphysical point of view, that Love, as the divine Principle of all that exists in reality, is the Principle of joy also, he would soon awake from his "deep sleep," and begin to work in the right direction, to understand man and the universe as the idea or reflection of divine Love.

True joy is born of proving good to be everpresent and all-power and so is sufficient for the myriad temptations which must come to all to believe in the reality of aught that opposes infinite good. This must include matter,

for obviously, the belief in the reality of matter is the foundation of all discordant beliefs, which go to make up what is termed error, or evil, in Christian Science; so that matter could not have been created by God, infinite Spirit, Love. Matter is the expression of material thought and is truly synonymous with bondage, with joylessness, fear, limitation, and to the opposite reality, Spirit, mortals must turn for freedom from the woes of material sense. They must perceive, as did Paul, that joy is spiritual freedom, when he wrote to the Corinthians, "Now the Lord is that Spirit: and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

So, in the matter of supply, the right seeker strives not for place or power, but for closer adherence to Principle in thought, word, and deed. He knows, with unquenchable joy, that in reality his work and its compensation is not his own, is not a personal issue, but is included in God's universal plan. It is likewise true that there is no joy without work of the right kind, and in this sense it is plain how purposeless human labor really is unless it is in accord with divine Principle. The man who goes to work selfishly, albeit blindly, to use business simply as a tool to further his ease, ambition, pride, or power, is losing the road to joy, and after all there is no other reward to be desired than unselfish joy and peace, the fruit of the coveted words, "Well done." Here it should be said that the charitable thought, even though it be not strictly scientific, in the sense of reflecting divine Love, is better far than the purely selfish one, but Chris-

tian Science is bringing more and more forcibly and clearly to light the fact that universal labor and love is the secret of abiding joy. The lines of another hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 73) express eloquently this right and enduring concept of brotherly love, which is a well-spring of joy, and also of supply, to the unselfish giver:

"The heart with love to God inspired,  
With love to man will glow."

Scarcely could be found a word more fitting than glow to express the spiritual radiance of divine Love reflected to man, and how zealous should every Christian be to live so that he may reflect that light, for the benefit and hope of all mankind. How needy this world is of the true brotherliness that goes out in service to all has been told over and over again. In many ways, but it would be hard to find more stirring words than those of Paul, writing in the first epistle to the Corinthians, "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

No one ever demonstrated an understanding of supply to a greater degree than did Jesus, and no one ever gave more wisely or lavishly to fill "empty storehouses" than did the Master. Yet he knew that each must work out his own salvation, and his words were imperative: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." He did not say that if mortals desired something particularly which they deemed good or necessary, they

were simply to ask for it to find it theirs. But the command was to ask, to seek, to knock—and of course this could only apply to prayer, or the desire for spiritual good, and then the blessings would follow, even undreamed of riches.

Herein lies the spirit of joy, the essence of reality, which overcomes evil, doubt and fear, and leads ever higher in the way of spiritual understanding. When divine Principle is gradually understood and obeyed, material sense, and the whole fabric of evil which it weaves, is seen to be unreal, and the substance of Spirit appears through spiritual sense. Because Christian Science is built upon divine Principle, it can be demonstrated by every one who consistently puts its rules into practice, and in the measure that an individual does this he will find his little stock of joy to be increasing. Principle is undeviating, and to live and work in loving obedience to its laws as unfolded in Christian Science is to find the unfailing source of joy and supply. On page 327 of Science and Health, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science writes, "To the physical senses, the strict demands of Christian Science seem peremptory; but mortals are hastening to learn that Life is God, good, and that evil has in reality neither place nor power in the human or the divine economy."

## On Armageddon's Fields

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
They live! there is no doom to those Who, lightly holding mortal breath, Go forth to battle for the right, Flaunting pain and death.

Who know that freedom is of God,  
Nor bombs can maim nor walls can stay;  
In Truth's completeness still they dwell,  
Nor reck of fleeting clay.

They heard the call, "Choose ye this day,"  
It bared their futile fears and hopes,  
They dared their all to speed the way  
Of passing kings and popes.

The bonds shall loose; all, all shall know  
Full right of conscience, none shall hold  
Usurped dominion over thought  
To hide the waiting fold.

False trusts obscure of pagan birth  
Shall fall with priestcraft; man shall see  
His Maker face to face at last,  
And truth's eternity.

The easy yoke, the burden light  
Of unselfed love, man's brotherhood,  
Shall usher in the reign of peace,  
God known as wholly good.

## The Character of the Orator

In all kinds of oratory the character of the orator plays an important part in the effect his words produce; but particularly is this the case in deliberative oratory. The deliberative speaker is the counselor who stands sponsor for the measure which he advocates. However illogical at times it may be, the majority of people are unwilling to give much heed to the advice of one whose life tends to belie his words. No notorious evildoer is thought to be a good witness for the results of Spartan virtue; so no political tergiversation and truckling, has much authority when he appeals for unselfish support of a measure in which he is interested. The sincerity of his statements is called into question, and none choose to follow a leader who does not believe his own words. Consistency, therefore, between the utterances and the acts of a speaker, especially the deliberative speaker, is of the utmost importance.—Ralph Curtis Ringwalt.

## Atlantic Rollers

Such a wind,  
Bending the hardy cliff grass all one way,  
Hurling the breakers in huge battle-play  
On these old rocks, whose age leaves Time behind,  
... shoots over them the spray  
In furious beauty, then is twisted, wreathed,  
Dispersed, flung inland, beaten in our face,  
Until we pant as if hardly breathed  
The common air. See how the billows race  
Landward in white-manned squadrons that are shot  
With sparks of sunshine.  
Where they leap in sight  
First, on the clear horizon, they flick white  
The blue profundity; then, as clouds shift,  
Are gray, and umber, and pale amethyst;  
Then, great green ramparts in the bay uplift,  
Perfect a moment, ere they break and fall  
In fierce white smother on the rocky wall.  
—John Presland.

## By Awakening the Heroic

Not by flattering our appetites; nor by awakening the Heroic that slumbers in every heart, can any religion find followers.—Carlyle.

## Songs of Ukraina

"Ukrainian Song. But do you know what the Ukraine is?" asks Paul Krath in his prefatory essay to "Songs of Ukraina," translated by Florence Randall Liversay.  
"Where in spring the warm wind breathes, bearing on its wings from 'Ereby (Egypt) the myriads of grouse and other birds, and into the hearts of the people the psalm of love; where the woods are carpeted with blue 'prolioks' and red 'riast'; where the sun is so bright and gay; where the willow tree in full blossom looks like a great yellow stack and orchards are white with cherry; where millions of nightingales sing all the night long—there is the Ukraine."  
"Where in summer the Dnieper is carrying down its broad yellow waters to empty them into the bluish waves of the Black Sea; where the little white huts of the villagers hide themselves in the green orchards of scarlet apples, yellow pears, purple plums, musical with the humming of bees;—there is the Ukraine."  
"Where in autumn in the wood on

the peaceful bank of a Dunai the hopvine with its golden bronze covers the bare branches of ash trees; where on cranberry bushes the red bunches burn in the rays of the autumn sun like a circle of rubies; ... where, when the leaves fall, the night heaven is so darkly blue and the stars so bright—this is Ukraina. ... Where in gayety the people know how to spend the whole winter season, entertained by folk-dances—there is Ukraina."  
"Now naught is left of Ukraina save her songs—but in that song she lives, engraved in the heart of the people. Let it be sung, and before your eyes you shall resurrect the ... centuries. Italian songs are glorious, but the singing of the Ukrainian is also a precious pearl in the common treasury of mankind. It was born out of the beauty of the Ukraine, and it is beautiful. ... It was born of the thoughts of the Kobzars and its harmonies are pregnant with thoughts—this is Ukrainian Song."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## St. Joe Street, Cincinnati

Boz, who made the trip from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati in a packet steamboat in 1842, was charmed by the scenery of the beautiful river. "The green and wooded islands, the little hamlets where the boat stopped to take on wood, the miles and miles of solitude unbroken by any sign or trace of human life; the log cabin that at long intervals appeared with its thin column of blue smoke curling heavenward, and the little field of wheat full of unsightly stumps; the new clearing with the felled trees still lying on the ground; the cabin just begun and the new settler resting on his axe to watch the boat glide by—all these combined to make a scene impressive and inspiring. The traveler who beheld this beheld a nation in the making."  
The inhabitants of Cincinnati numbered more than forty-six thousand. Fifty-eight per cent were native Americans, twenty-eight per cent were Germans, and fourteen per cent, mostly Irish, came from the British Isles. In the city were a law school, ... an academy of fine arts, a musical fund society, ... two fine libraries, six daily newspapers, six German newspapers, five religious journals, besides weeklies and fortnightly. Her manufactures gave employment to ten thousand hands, and she had already become the greatest pork-packing city in the Union.  
Travelers described Cincinnati as a most attractive city. Marryat called it a beautiful, well-built, clean town; Boz thought it "a beautiful city, cheerful, thriving, animated." Rarely had he seen a place which impressed a stranger so "favorably and pleasantly" as did Cincinnati with "its clean houses of red and white, its well-paved roads and footways of bright tile, broad and airy streets, and 'private residences remarkable for their elegance and neatness.' Lyell called it the 'pork shop of the Union,' and complained good-naturedly of the number of hogs that ran wild in the streets. But the great geologist admired the shaded streets, the little flower-gardens in front of the houses, and the fine buildings.—McMaster's "History of the People of the United States."

## Buttercups

All down the roadside, in the grassy places,  
The Buttercups lift glazed sun-colored faces.  
Just common yellow flowers,  
These friends of ours!  
But, in their glistening wide starry eyes  
What sturdy Courage lies!  
With Hope's own color tinted, they respond  
Ungrudgingly to the Sun's lightest kiss!  
Though weary eyes, earth-looking, often miss  
The bloomy pansy-purple hills beyond.  
They cannot fail to see these cheery faces  
That smile in grassy places!  
—Lucy Nicholson.

## Luca della Robbia—The Broader View

"Among all the sculptors of the early Italian Renaissance none is better known by name than Luca della Robbia. Nor are tourists apt to realize that they may have failed to understand and appreciate his art. They are more prone to think that in the vast panorama of Florentine delights it made an especially clear and adequate impression. Nevertheless there are few artists to whom fuller justice has not been done," writes Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. "Luca is popularly known not in the essence of his art, but merely as the inventor of a novel, striking, and attractive technical process. Not the intrinsic character of his work, but the fact that most of it was executed in enameled colored terra-cotta—this is what the world at large remembers. 'I do not know whether to call Luca fortunate or unfortunate in the invention of the process which he made so famous. Its results have a peculiar charm and a marked utility of their own. Their durability fitted them well for exterior architectural decoration, and into this they brought a note of pure clear color not otherwise to be obtained in combination with admirable form and the relief that gives admirable light and shade; and they were just as well adapted to an almost pictorial use made in the palace or the church. If we consider the legacy of the Della Robbia family as a whole, and remember what a unique yet lavish and varied gift it was, we cannot regret that Luca left bronze and marble and turned to clay instead. But his own art suffered by the exchange. In any state clay is a less delightful material than bronze or marble; and

when it is covered with a smooth enamel, the very quality that makes it so useful and so tempting—the brilliant hardness of its surface—joins with the conditions of its making to put its results, considered from the purely artistic point of view, below the results of metal and stone. ... Yet his terra-cottas are so much more 'striking,' so much more conspicuous in the sum of Renaissance sculpture, that the others are half-forgotten by the world in its estimating of his art. 'This would matter less, however, were no terra-cottas called his but those which are his own. But a peculiar confusion has been the result of peculiar circumstances. Luca was only one among many sculptors who made enameled statues and reliefs; yet the process by which enameled colors could be successfully applied to such broad and varied surfaces was for long a secret. For many years it was exercised only in ateliers directed by men who bore Luca's name, who were inspired by his ideals, and whose results kept a strong family likeness to his own. All the other Della Robbias were his inferiors, yet even the connoisseur is often puzzled to decide which works are his and which are theirs, and the superficial eye can hardly understand that there is any difference between them. In Italy every enameled terra-cotta is, popularly, a Della Robbia, and almost every Della Robbia is a Luca. Even when there is evidence to the contrary no one cares to cite it. Who wants to remember, for example, that the famous bambino in the Hospital of the Innocents in Florence are the

children not of Luca but of Andrea?"  
"Had he employed only stone and bronze he would not have been so closely copied or so long repeated. His popularity would have been diminished by the fact, and by the substitution of a usual for an unusual material. The world would not know his name any better than it knows the name of a still greater sculptor—Donatello. ... But his work would have been his very best; and when his name was mentioned, it would always have been as that of a great sculptor."  
"A great sculptor he was indeed, inferior to few even in the race to which he belonged, the greatest race of sculptors that has lived since the Greek. We will not speak of Michael Angelo; there is no term of comparison between him and any other. But we may compare Luca with all the rest of Italy and at least be rational in the act. He is not by many degrees so noble as Ghiberti, for example, or so superb as Andrea Sansovino, or so strong as Donatello; but he is more lovable than any of them. Perhaps, too, he is not to be called as 'original' as Ghiberti in his idealism, or Donatello in his realism; but he was extremely original in the way he combined these two qualities. In his exquisite poise between their two extremes—a poise which is not cold neutrality, but a vital hold on either side—he is as individual as any of his fellows. Does the world which 'knows' him so well quite realize all this? Has he not paid, perhaps, too great a price for his somewhat shallow popularity, and for the gratitude he gets as the inventor of a distinct genre in sculptured work?"

## Nelson Leaves England Before Trafalgar

"The crowds that had assembled to greet Nelson's arrival at Portsmouth, four weeks before, now clustered again around his footsteps to bid him a loving farewell. Although, to avoid such demonstrations, he had chosen for his embarkation another than the usual landing-place," writes Capt. A. T. Mahan in his biography of Nelson, "the multitude collected and followed him to the boat. They pressed forward to obtain sight of his face," says Southey: "Many were in tears, and many knelt down before him, and blessed him as he passed. England has had many heroes, but never one, he justly adds, 'who so entirely possessed the love of his fellow countrymen as Nelson.' There attached to him not only the memory of many brilliant deeds, nor yet only the knowledge that more than any other he stood between them and harm—his very name a tower of strength over against their enemies. The deep human sympathy which won its way to the affections of those under his command, in immediate contact with his person, seamen as well as officers, had spread from them with quick contagion throughout all ranks of men; and heart answered to heart in profound trust, among those who never had seen his face. 'I had their huzzas before,' he said to Captain Hardy, who sat beside him in the boat. 'Now I have their hearts.'"

"He was accompanied to the ship by Mr. Canning and Mr. Rose, intimate associates of Mr. Pitt, and they remained on board to dine. Nelson noted that just twenty-five days had been passed ashore, from dinner to dinner. The next morning, Sunday, Sept. 15, at 8 a. m., the Victory got under way and left St. Helen's, where she had been lying at single anchor, waiting to start. Three other line-of-battle ships belonging to his fleet, and which followed him in time for Trafalgar, were then at Spithead, but not yet ready. The Victory therefore sailed without them, accompanied only by Blackwood's frigate, the Euryalus. The wind outside, being west-southwest, was dead foul, and it was not till the 17th that the ship was off Plymouth."

## The Happy Man

His strife is ever to redeem and not to spend time. It is his trade to do good, and to think of it as his recreation. He bath hands enough for himself and others, which are ever stretched forth for beneficence, and not for need. He walks cheerfully the way that God has chalked, and never wishes it more wide, or more smooth. Those temptations whereby he is foiled, strengthen him; he comes forth crowned and triumphing out of the spiritual battles.—Bishop Joseph Hall.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### A Food Dictatorship

THE purposes of the bill introduced into the United States Congress by Representative A. F. Lever of South Carolina, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, with the approval of the Administration, granting the President full power to fix prices of foodstuffs, food, and other articles, as stated in the preamble, are to increase production, to reduce waste, to clear the channels of distribution, to prevent hoarding, to eliminate injurious speculation, to prohibit evil practice on exchanges, and to protect the public from extortion. As these items embrace practically all the abuses that have grown up in the commercial handling of necessary public commodities, it would be difficult to see how their correction could be brought about, especially with the speed which is now essential, through the exercise of anything short of plenary and arbitrary authority.

The people of the United States have been very slow to resort to radical measures in dealing with economic questions. Expressed or unexpressed, it has been the hope of the vast majority that education, advancement of social ethics, a keener sense of the equities, a clearer conception of brotherhood and its obligations, in a word, a higher understanding of the Golden Rule, would bring about, in good time, satisfying solutions. The grievances occasioned by the abuses, for the removal of which there is now such a pronounced and widespread demand, are as old as the abuses themselves, but it is doubtful if, in ordinary circumstances, the application to them of such a remedy as that now proposed, and apparently welcomed, would have been deemed either desirable or feasible. In the presence of great changes, great innovations, and great sacrifices throughout the rest of the world, however, the people of the United States now appear to be ready to abandon the timorous and to adopt the heroic method of correcting economic errors.

It is recognized by the framers and supporters of the very radical measure under discussion that, in the presence of conditions more extraordinary than any with which the Republic has heretofore been confronted, extraordinary steps must be taken to safeguard the Nation's welfare. The ordinary machinery of government has proved inadequate to meet the emergency. The ordinary process of legislation is too tedious and too tardy to protect the public from wrong, or to provide suitable redress where wrong has been done. The courts demand time that cannot be spared in the midst of a crisis. Exercise of the one-man power, with which the Constitution has tacitly invested the President in time of war, seems to offer the only means of dealing with the situation fully, justly, and conclusively, and popular opinion is agreeable to it, is even clamoring for it, as the most reasonable and promising of temporary expedients.

The measure in question, if enacted, will confer upon the President almost unlimited power of commodity regulation. He will have authority to effect preference movements by common carriers in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of necessities. That is, he can clear the way from the producer to the consumer whenever the need arises. He can prevent the middleman or the speculator from obstructing the path between the farm or garden and the home. He may prescribe limitations, regulations, or prohibitions of the use of foodstuffs, as, for instance, in the interdiction of the use of grains in the manufacture of beverages and intoxicants. He may requisition the stores of factories, plants, mines, or other establishments engaged in producing necessities; he may order the operation of such utilities by the Government; he may determine what is just compensation, not only for food, but for fuel. He will be granted power, under the bill, if passed, to compel holders to disgorge and put upon the market necessities held by them in excess of amounts reasonably needed to supply their legitimate individual or business requirements for a reasonable time. That is, he can prevent hoarding to affect the market, and can summarily put a stop to "cornering." He will have the right to regulate the business of exchanges, so as to prevent the making of artificial prices through speculation or manipulation. He can name the minimum price at which the producer can be forced to sell; the maximum price at which the consumer can be forced to buy.

The President will be empowered by the Lever law, if it is enacted, to exercise dictatorial authority over commerce in all the articles and commodities on which the comfort and general welfare of the people are dependent. Under the operation of the law it will not be necessary to go from one court to another, until the court of last resort is reached, in order to determine whether the court of first resort was right or wrong, the manipulator, the combine, or the trust in the interval gathering in extortionate profits, and placing them where they cannot be reached. In short, the President himself will be a High Court, available to all, accessible to all, dispensing justice, no more, no less, to all.

In an economic sense, in a political sense, and in a moral sense, the Lever bill provides for the one thing needful, if the United States of America is to be relieved of the heaviest of its domestic burdens, that it may assume, with more freedom and confidence, the greatest international responsibility which it has ever assumed.

### Spanish Republicans

ONE of the many far-reaching effects of the revolutionary changes which have taken place in Russia during the past two months, is, probably, the revival of the Republican Party in Spain. Spanish Republicans, for some time past, have not taken care to emphasize that political distinctness from any other party which so abundantly characterized the early history of their

efforts, and the point was strongly brought out, at the recent meeting of the party at Zaragoza, that it had ceased to be a really effective political factor. The Zaragoza meeting, however, has done much to infuse new energy into the Republican Party; to give it a definite program and an opportunity to reaffirm its ideals.

A review of these ideals, as set forth in the bases finally agreed to at Zaragoza, shows that the Spanish Republican is fully as Liberal in his views of government as his colleagues in Russia. The sovereignty of the people; equality before the law; liberty of thought and worship, with independence between church and state; a common law for all, without special jurisdiction or privilege; free and independent education, and liberty of labor, are only some amongst the many democratic demands put forward.

In view of all this, it will be particularly interesting to note what stand the party will take in the immediate future. For some time past, King Alfonso has been making efforts, for the most part quite successful efforts, to placate the Republican Party. With a fine statesmanship, he has not hesitated to recognize that, however he may disagree with their views, these views have a right to find expression, and that the men expressing them have, as Spanish citizens, a right to share in the government of their country. Thus, as far back as 1913, King Alfonso outraged all tradition by receiving Señor Azcarate, the leader of the Republican Party, at the Royal Palace, and conferring with him on matters relating to the Institute of Social Reform, of which Señor Azcarate was the leader. The incident was, at the time, taken as an acknowledgment that the Republicans were "entitled to a voice in the councils of the Nation," and, incidentally, it produced a new party, the small but powerful Reformista Party, democratic in aim but monarchical in sentiment, which was largely recruited from a wing of the old Republican Party. The formation of this party had, quite evidently, a modifying effect upon the views of Republicans generally, and the impression from the meeting at Zaragoza was that the Republicans, recognizing this fact, were determined on a revival of their one-time clear-cut views and political independence.

### "The Liberty Loan of 1917"

THE UNITED STATES, at the present time, is engaged in floating \$5,000,000,000 in bonds at 3½ per cent. The transaction has been given the name of "The Liberty Loan of 1917," and the proceeds are to be devoted, as the Secretary of the Treasury puts it, to carrying on the struggle "for the vindication and supremacy of democracy." From the moment when the subscription books were opened to the present writing, a flood of orders for the bonds, by telegraph and mail, has poured in upon the Government. The subscriptions are already mounting rapidly toward \$500,000,000.

Great as this sum is, however, it is but one-tenth of the amount required. Hitherto the subscribers have been banks, trust companies, trustees, financial institutions generally, and the larger capitalists. Many thousands of people, of course, share directly and indirectly in the purchases already made, and many thousands more will purchase bonds from their bankers later on; but, to quote Secretary McAdoo again: "Every man and woman in the country must get behind the loan, must give financial aid and active support," if the result desired is to be achieved. The bonds can unquestionably be sold in large lots. The financial agencies and investors who will have taken, within a few hours, one-tenth of the loan have the means at their disposal to take the other nine-tenths; but something more than this is desired by the Government. Active, substantial, enthusiastic participation in the loan by the great mass of the people, the lesser manufacturers, merchants, capitalists, the small savers, the salary and wage earners, is necessary in order to prove that the Nation as a whole is in sympathy with the task which its representatives at Washington have undertaken. "The glory of its success," says Mr. McAdoo, "will depend upon the extent to which the people shall contribute to the loan." No class must be relied upon to furnish the patriotism and the means, he adds, "to make liberty the common possession of all the world."

Recognizing fully the advisability and the necessity of interesting as large a proportion of the population as possible in the great transaction, a transaction in which all the people have a vital interest, arrangements are to be made to meet the requirements of those of small means, and to enlist the interest of those who cannot themselves subscribe. The plans have not yet been formulated, but it seems to be the purpose of the Treasury Department to enable those who cannot buy a bond outright to do so on the installment plan.

The small saver can, of course, be of immense assistance in the matter of influencing savings banks to invest in the Liberty Loan and in giving moral support to those savings banks that have already applied for allotments and wish to apply for more. There is no question, it should be repeated, as to the success of the loan. That is a foregone conclusion. What remains to be established, so that all the world may be impressed, is that the common people of the United States are ready upon call, and practically as a unit, to prove their loyalty to democracy by their works.

### The French Woman After the War

THE expressions of opinion which the French barrister, Mme. Grinberg, obtained some time ago from a number of prominent men and women in France, on the subject of the position which the women of that country will hold after the war, and published recently in the columns of *La Renaissance*, make particularly interesting reading. There is evidence, in all the opinions recorded, that those expressing them recognize that they are, at the best, interim opinions; that the problem is a vast one; and that the facts known up to the present time, as to its working out, are not sufficiently numerous or sufficiently established to allow of any final judgment. Nevertheless, in all of them certain broad unities are observable. Men like M. Painlevé, the distinguished French War Minister, and M. Charles Chenu, former *Bâtonnier* of

the Order of Barristers, equally with such women as Mme. Caroline André, president of the *Œuvre de Préservation et de Sauvetage de la Femme*, and Mme. Marguerite Martin, editor of the Socialist woman's paper *L'Équité*, agree that the position which women have achieved for themselves in the world's work, they will, as a matter of course, retain and maintain. The great fact brought out, however, is that the characteristic of the labor of the future, as between men and women, must be cooperation. As Mme. Caroline André put it, the France of tomorrow will have to be built upon the cooperation of men and women. Such equality must be recognized, not merely as a necessity, but as the only just condition of social life.

This is, of course, a point which cannot be too strongly emphasized. Before the war, in spite of the earnest efforts of those who really understood the question, the view was all too widely held, in the women's movement, that ground gained by women must necessarily be gained at the expense of men. Such a view surely ran directly counter to all experience; but it found many who accepted it as a matter of course. Thus, it came about that in the early days of the war, when women were making new ventures in all directions, and making them successfully, there were many who looked upon the movement as one which, so far from solving anything, was rapidly building up a new problem which might well defy solution. After the first year or so, however, when men and women in the new world of labor began to sort themselves out, as it were, it began to be seen that the new arm in the world's service would find its own work upon which to exercise itself, and that the net result would be, not an average of less work for all, but more work for all, and, consequently, more production. As, therefore, it must be everywhere, where women have thus come into their own, so it will be in France, after the war. Women will hold what they have won, and all France will be the gainer, and not the loser, by their so doing.

### Gasoline and the Gypsies

IT is exactly five centuries ago this year since gypsy bands made their first appearance in Central Europe, and in all the intervening time these people have been associated in the popular mind with horses and horse trading. They have made and mended tin things and wooden things, and they have peddled almost everything, of course, but the leaning of their men folk has always been toward horses and horse trades. In this line they have been expert. They have possessed, to a greater degree than any other people gifted in this respect, the knack of making a discarded dray horse look and act like a thoroughbred. The words "than any other people" are used advisedly, for the gypsies do not monopolize the secret. It is possessed by a favored few in almost every community. Where the gypsies excel in this particular is in making the purchaser of a plug feel that he owns a racer, until next morning, when the gypsy, in many cases, has disappeared for parts unknown.

Students of the Romany tribe declare that gypsies like to fix up a cab horse so as to make him look and act like a fiery, untamed Arabian steed, not so much for the money that may be gained, as for art's sake. They take the money, it is admitted by their apologists, but, it is insisted, they never receive an adequate return for what the other party thinks he is getting. As a rule, it is held, the gypsy is unable to obtain more than a fraction of the apparent value of the plow horse he has groomed for the market square or the county fair. His patrons almost invariably lead their purchases away, feeling that they have got much the best of the bargain. As they depart, the gypsy usually heaves a deep sigh, as if it were all he could do to hide his grief over the separation from his favorite nag.

But these be strange times, and it seems as if a people that has been affected in its habits and customs less by environment than any other, would not be able to escape altogether without undergoing, like the rest of us, a great change. A party of gypsies, for instance, has been visiting communities in the environs of Boston during the past week in automobiles. To be exact, it has been doing its visiting in three automobiles. The party is of the usual composition as regards personnel. It halts by the roadside in the good old traditional way; the men look after the machinery, examine the tires, peep into the engines, tighten up a bolt here or a nut there, and the women scatter over the neighborhood. But there is not a solitary horse in the outfit, nor anything to remind the spectators of a horse.

The gypsy, evidently, is through with the horse. Horse-trading has become a dull business. What the average man is looking for, or, at least, hoping for, is not a horse, but a motor car. Frequently he is looking for a bargain in a motor car. If he could get a car that looked like an \$800 machine for \$150, he might consider the proposition. The gypsy is probably quite as adept in fixing up a discarded automobile as he was in fixing up a discarded horse. As to this we cannot say. But, assuming that he is, is it unreasonable to predict that one of these days the person who is looking for a real bargain in the motor-car line, and happens to run across a band of gypsies in automobiles, will find what he is seeking?

Those who took mental notes of the gypsy party traveling through Boston's environs, say that the machines which they use appear to be of the better class. It is hardly conceivable that gypsies would be seen riding in automobiles that were not apparently of the better class. Their machines must look that way, at all events, for trading purposes.

The gypsies through five long centuries, so far as the records show, have been able to give a good account of themselves in all of their commercial intercourse with the natives and other inhabitants of the countries which they have visited. It is a historic fact that they have not come out second best, even in their business relations with New England Yankees. On the contrary, finding the country congenial, they established a village in one of the six Northeastern States many years ago. They have met the Christian and the Jew, the Armenian and the Greek, on equal terms, and have had no cause to regret the meeting. But, as owners of and traders in automo-

biles, they are confronted with a new problem, one in which millions of people have a common interest with them. They can make superannuated truck horses look like Blue Grass pacers, and, perhaps, they can make an automobile of the model of 1905 look like an advance issue of the pattern of 1918; but the real question is, What can they do in the matter of discovering how to deal on favorable terms with the gasoline proposition? Here will come a real test of their admitted genius for fixing things.

### Notes and Comments

THE present is certainly a time when many hallowed traditions are being shattered; but most people were under the impression that the Gulf Stream, and the story of its benign voyage across the Atlantic to the shores of the United Kingdom, were safe from attack. A recent discussion of the question in the English press has, however, elicited the disconcerting fact that modern geographers are agreed that the "very definite current of the stream ceases a little to the east of the Newfoundland Bank, full 1500 miles from the nearest shore of Britain. The warm water west of Britain is due merely to the general north-eastward drift of the ocean surface, propelled by winds from latitudes in which the sunshine is powerful." It is a shrewd blow, but the Gulf Stream, it may be taken, will never give in at a first attack.

As a result of the discussion, the old accusation against the Gulf Stream, that it was only waiting for the Panama Canal to be finished, and that when this was achieved it would, at once, forsake the Atlantic, and make a bolt through the Isthmus for the Pacific, has been revived. People are now declaring that it has actually done this, and that the dark blue waters are even now flowing placidly through the Culebra Cut. In this connection, however, a veritable Daniel has come to judgment. He has proved by means of a model gulf, a model isthmus, and model oceans, to say nothing of a series of nozzles and the aid of a foot-bellows, that, even if you take out the whole Isthmus, the Gulf Stream just goes on and takes no notice.

"I CANNOT better illustrate the progress we have made," said the president and toastmaster of a Western United States social club, back in the eighties, "than by saying that at our first annual banquet, ten years ago, there was but one swallow-tail coat in the room, and that this one was worn by me, and rented. Now see what we've got!" The Antler (Okla.) Times-Record of a recent date, in a report of a ball attended by the "best people of the town," says: "Mim Carr's orchestra furnished the music. A notable feature of the grand march was the increased number of dress suits." The old West is rapidly passing away.

FURTHER in regard to the sparrow in England, it now appears that the destruction by children has been specially sanctioned by the Local Government Board and by the Board of Agriculture, and a special notice has been issued to this effect. It is no use mincing words about such an action. It is primitively immoral. The question as to whether, or not the birds are pests does not enter into it at all.

THERE is a certain crying abuse with which Canada seems to be quite as familiar as the United States, as may be judged from a passage in a Toronto Globe editorial, on the wanton destruction of foodstuffs in the Dominion, which runs: "The practice of allowing or effecting destruction as a means of keeping up prices is so frequently disclosed that it excites only a passing complaint. Such destruction in war time or at any time is simply a crime and should be prohibited by strict and severe legislation." Most assuredly. This is another matter on which the best opinion of Canada and the United States is agreed.

THE place-value of commodities is, of course, one of the platitudes of political economy. Thus potatoes, which might be worth a small fortune in London, might not be worth even "raising" for the London market on an oasis in the desert of Sahara. The old city of Van, in Armenia, which is having a varied experience in the war, is in much the same position in the matter of soap. The waters of Lake Van, the largest inland sea in Asia Minor, with their strangely alkaline properties, are sufficient to wash the world, but even in this present period of war prices, it would not pay anybody to export them to Europe.

A MEMBER of President Wilson's Cabinet is credited with saying that the Government is making plans for a war lasting three years. The duration of the war, so far as the United States is concerned, is likely to depend very largely upon when it begins. It seems doubtful, at times, whether Congress is cognizant of this somewhat important fact.

STUDENTS in a large university in the United States have, for several days, been circulating a story which well reflects one of the many opinions expressed regarding the action of the colleges and universities in the United States since this country entered the war. At a recent meeting of the faculty, so the story goes, one professor expressed anything but an optimistic view of the situation, and concluded by saying that, inasmuch as the students had become too excited over the war to study, he thought it advisable to suspend all classes for the remainder of the year. A fellow professor, whose patriotism cannot be questioned, arose, and, according to the students, remarked: "Gentlemen, it seems to me that the reason the students can't study is because some members of the faculty have become unduly excited."

WITH relation to the interned German vessels in United States ports, as with relation to many other things, it will be a relief when reference to repairs and work upon them shall change from the future to the past tense. It is getting very close to the time when the public will not be content with announcements of beginnings where it expected to hear of finishing touches.